TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3 August 1972 Volume 8 No 5 10p

Agreements between the enlarged EC and EFTA non-candidates

EC secondary legislation now in English translation

Anglo-Romanian trade—thriving and with growth potential

Statistics: Electronic capital equipment and vehicle production

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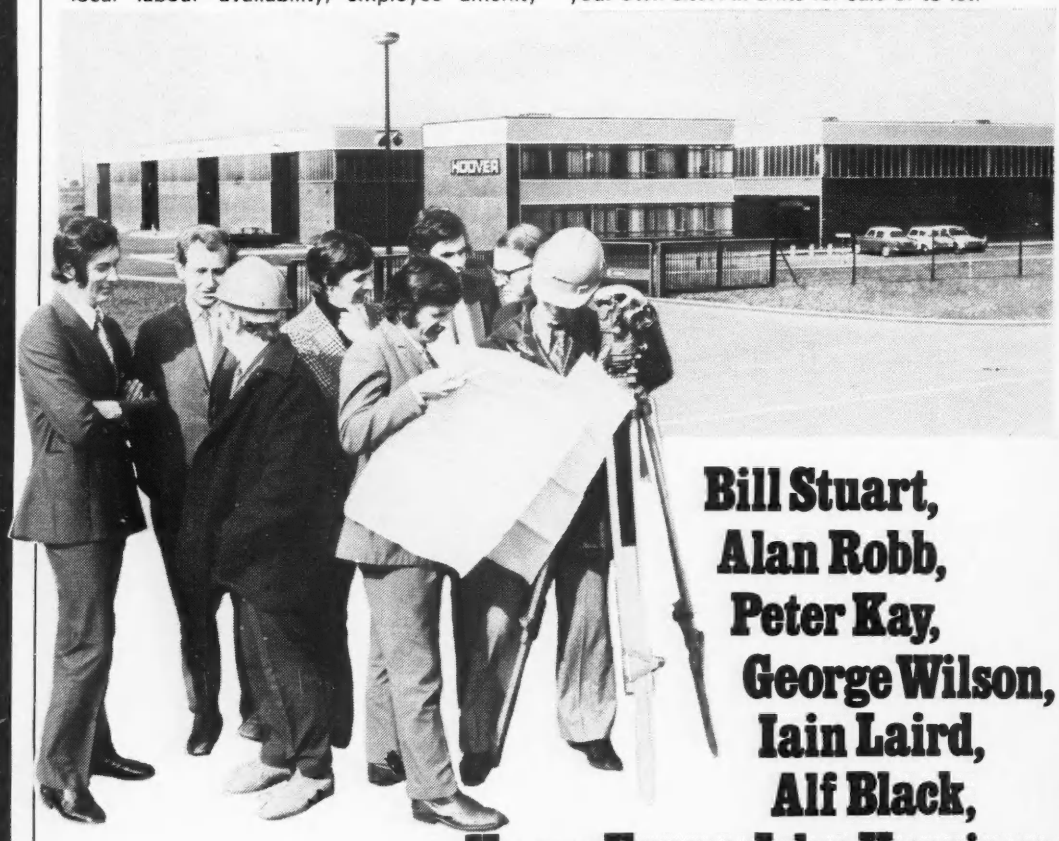

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Free trade agreements between the enlarged Community and certain EFTA countries

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, made a short statement to Parliament on July 26 about the Special Relations Agreements between the European Communities and the EFTA non-candidate countries signed in Brussels on July 22. The text of his statement and following discussion is given in 'Hansard' of July 26, cols. 1819 to 1824. Fuller information about the Agreements is contained in the following article.

SPECIAL Relations Agreements were signed in Brussels on Saturday, July 22 between the enlarged EEC and the following countries—Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Iceland. Negotiations for the conclusion of a similar agreement with Finland had been completed by that date but this agreement was initialled rather than signed, since the Finnish Government had resigned a few days earlier. It is expected that the Finnish agreement will be signed after the summer holidays, following the formation of the majority Government that the Finnish President has said that he considers necessary. The successful conclusion of these very complex negotiations represents a major step forward in the economic integration of Western Europe. HMG's strong interest in the preservation so far as possible of the free trade already established in EFTA has been re-affirmed many times. It is gratifying that as a result of these agreements this objective has been almost entirely achieved.

The agreements provide for the gradual achievement of free trade in industrial goods between the original members of the Community and Ireland on the one hand and each of the six EFTA non-candidate countries on the other, while at the same time preserving the existing free trade enjoyed by those countries with the UK, Denmark and Norway. Tariffs on the great majority of industrial goods will be eliminated over a transitional period of four and a half years by 5 × 20 per cent cuts on April 1, 1973, January 1, 1974, January 1, 1975, January 1, 1976 and July 1, 1977 respectively. During this transitional period existing EFTA free trade between the acceding countries and the non-candidate countries will in principle be maintained. The agreements contain no significant agricultural or fishery content except in the case of Portugal and Iceland but there is provision for mutual tariff cuts on a large number of processed agricultural products such as biscuits, confectionery and the like.

On certain sensitive products, however, the Community and some of the countries concerned will reduce their tariffs over a longer than normal transitional period. In the case of paper this transitional period will be 11 years and for other products, such as certain special steels, some non-ferrous and rare metals and fibro, it will be seven years. Existing EFTA free trade will also in principle be maintained on all these sensitive products, except paper, on which the UK tariff will gradually increase from its existing zero rate to the rate applied by the existing members of the Community on July 1, 1977 (8 per cent on those grades for which the CET is 12 per cent and 65 per cent of the CET on others). Our tariff will then decline again to zero by the end of 1983, in line with that of the rest of the Community. There will however be UK duty-free quotas for imports of paper from the non-candidate countries mainly concerned. Details of the size and coverage of these quotas will not be settled until 1973 but they will cover the bulk of the trade, calculated on the basis of a reference period (the average of imports during 1968/71).

All the sensitive products already mentioned, together with a number of textile and cork products from Portugal will also be subject for a time to so-called indicative ceilings. These ceilings represent levels of imports into the enlarged Community above which any member state or the Commission can ask as of right for the full CET on the product in question to be restored for the remainder of the year. The UK and the other acceding countries have the same right as any other member of the Community to make use of this machinery, the only difference being that until July 1, 1977 they will in these circumstances apply a gradually increasing proportion of the CET rather than the full rate. Ceilings will not be in force in 1973 on all the products concerned but ceilings on the remainder can at the request of any member country be imposed in subsequent years. The machinery remains in force until tariffs on each of the products have finally been eliminated or, in the case of Portuguese goods, until the end of 1979, even though the Community's tariff on these will have been eliminated two and a half years earlier.

Portugal's development

Special arrangements have been made to take account of Portugal's relatively low level of industrial development. She will be allowed to reduce a number of her tariffs against the Community on a timetable which ends on January 1, 1980 (or on a much smaller number of products on January 1, 1985). So far as the acceding countries are concerned, Portugal will maintain duty-free entry for those goods on which tariffs have already been eliminated in EFTA. On others she will continue to reduce tariffs on much the same timetable as would have been the case in EFTA, although a few tariff reductions will be deferred in order to achieve parity of treatment for all members of the enlarged Community by July 1, 1977. There are also special arrangements under which Portugal may introduce new tariffs to protect infant industries. In order to balance the agreement Portugal will also be given

tariff concessions on some agricultural products, notably tomato concentrate, canned fish and wine.

Iceland will also eliminate her tariffs against the Six and Ireland on a slower than normal timetable, which ends in January 1, 1980. So far as the acceding countries are concerned she will continue to eliminate tariffs on broadly the same timetable as would have been the case in EFTA. In addition she will be given tariff concessions on a number of fish products but these will only become effective if there is a settlement of the fisheries dispute satisfactory to all members of the enlarged Community. Their continued implementation will also depend on the continued implementation of such a settlement.

The origin rules in the agreements will come into force on April 1, 1973. They are based on the rules in the Community's existing Association and Preferential Agreements (such as those with the Mediterranean, Yaounde and Arusha countries) and incorporate process rules for specific products, similar in principle to the rules already operated by the UK under the UNCTAD 'Generalised System of Preferences for developing countries (GSP).' A number of modifications have been made to take account of the particular needs of European industrial production, notably to enable manufacturing processes to be carried out in successive countries which are parties to the new agreements (cumulation). There has been extensive consultation with UK industries and we have secured significant modifications to safeguard their interests. There are also provisions for reviewing the detailed rules for particular products in the light of experience. Some of the rules are more restrictive than was the case in EFTA eg for some chemical and engineering products, but this will be offset to some extent by the fact that the area within which the qualifying process must be performed will comprise 16 countries instead of 9 as was the case in EFTA and a much wider range of materials will be available from within the larger area. The arrangements for phasing out the EFTA rules and a number of other technical points have still to be settled.

Arrangements will be made to publish the texts of all the agreements in the Miscellaneous series of Command Papers as soon as possible. In the meantime inquiries of a general nature can be addressed to the EEC/EFTA Information Unit (Tel. 222 7877, ext. 3579 or 2479). More detailed inquiries should be addressed to 222 7877, ext. 2301 or 2302 (Mr. O'Shea) or, in regard to origin rules, to 222 7877, ext. 2713 (Mr. L. J. Smith).

An article giving much more complete details of the agreements will be published in *Trade and Industry* in the very near future. This will be supplemented by publication in due course of articles on certain specialised aspects of the agreements such as origin rules and the treatment of processed foodstuffs and coal and steel products.

EC secondary legislation now in English translation

Listed below are the individual secondary legislation instruments of the European Communities which have been published by HMSO in the pre-accession series of English texts up to June 30, 1972. This list will be regularly up-dated in these columns.

The Regulations, Directives and Decisions listed here have been enacted since November 10, 1971 and are additional to those published in January 1972 in the 42 parts titled *European Communities Secondary Legislation English Text*. For all these instruments, as for all those previously published, the authentic English texts which will apply from the date of the United Kingdom's accession to the European Communities will be published in due course in an English language edition of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The list is arranged by subject groupings corresponding to those used in the 42 parts referred to above. All instruments listed are available from HMSO at the prices shown. When ordering by post, 2½p should be added in each case.

Part 2 Commercial policy

Regulation 160/72/EEC of January 25, 1972 establishing a Community supervision on imports of unwrought lead, other than bullion lead, coming from countries listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No. 1025/70. SBN 11 330123 5. 6p.

Decision 71/394/EEC of November 30, 1971 publishing the current version of Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1025/70 of May 25, 1970, establishing common rules to be applied to imports from third countries. SBN 11 330109 X. 18p.

Decision 71/395/EEC of November 30, 1971 publishing the current version of the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 109/70 of December 19, 1969, establishing common rules for imports from state-trading countries. SBN 11 330105 7. 50p.

Part 3 Community institutions

Regulation 2533/71/Euratom of November 22, 1971 amending the conditions applicable to remuneration and social security for staff members of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre posted in Italy. SBN 11 330124 3. 6p.

Regulation No. 2653/71/EEC, Euratom, ECSC of December 11, 1971 adjusting the remuneration and the pensions of officials of the European Communities and the remuneration of other servants of the Communities. SBN 11 330100 6. 12p.

Regulation No. 2654/71/EEC, Euratom, ECSC of December 11, 1971 amending the Staff Regulations of officials of the European Communities in respect of daily subsistence allowances. SBN 11 330101 4. 6p.

Regulation 459/72/Euratom of February 28, 1972 amending the conditions applicable to remuneration and social security for members of the staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employed in Belgium. SBN 11 330162 6. 6p.

Regulation 489/72/Euratom of March 7, 1972 amending the conditions applicable to remuneration and social security for members of the staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employed in the Netherlands. SBN 11 330158 8. 6p.

Regulation 519/72/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of March 15, 1972 amending Regulation No. 422/67/EEC, No. 5/67/Euratom determining the emoluments of the President and Members of the Commission, and of the President, Judges, Advocates—General and Registrar of the Court of Justice. SBN 11 330169 3. 6p.

Regulation 600/72/EEC, Euratom, ECSC of March 23, 1972 adjusting the corrective factors applicable to the remunerations and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Communities. SBN 11 330163 4. 6p.

Decision 72/105/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of December 20, 1971 on the appointment of a member of the Audit Board. SBN 11 330161 8. 4½p.

Decision 72/106/ECSC of January 31, 1972 on the appointment of representative organisations chosen to establish the lists of candidates for the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community. SBN 11 330155 3. 9p.

Decision 72/112/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of February 28, 1972 of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of

(*continued on next page*)

EC SECONDARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

continued

the European Communities of February 28, 1972 on the appointment of an Advocate General to the Court of Justice. SBN 11 330150 2. 4½p.

Decision 72/152/ECSC of March 23, 1972 appointing members of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community and nominating persons called upon to participate in the work of that Committee, on the basis of special rules. SBN 11 330178 2. 11p.

Part 4 Competition

Regulation No. 2821/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 concerning the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices. SBN 11 330091 3. 9p.

Regulation No. 2822/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 amplifying the provisions of Regulation No. 17 on implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty. SBN 11 330092 1. 6p.

Part 5 Customs questions

Regulation 2766/71/EEC of December 23, 1971 amplifying Regulation (EEC) No. 1279/71 on the use of Community transit documents for the purpose of applying measures on the exportation of certain goods. SBN 11 330152 9. 6p.

Regulation 2780/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 temporarily suspending the autonomous duties under the Common Customs Tariff on a certain number of products. SBN 11 330154 5. 18p.

Regulation 2860/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 concerning the application of Decision No. 40/71 of the Council of Association provided for by the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community. SBN 11 330166 9. 22p.

Regulation 2861/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 concerning the application of Decision No. 41/71 of the Council of Association provided for by the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with the Community. SBN 11 330125 1. 9p.

Regulation 101/72/EEC of January 14, 1972 on Community transit documents issued for goods which on exportation to third countries are eligible for a refund, granted within the framework of the common agricultural policy. SBN 11 330153 7. 6p.

Regulation 518/72/EEC of March 8, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 582/69 of March 26, 1969 on certificates of origin and applications for such certificates. SBN 11 330170 7. 15p.

Regulation 581/72/EEC of March 22, 1972 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 375/69 of February 27, 1969, on the declaration of particulars relating to the value of goods for customs purposes. SBN 11 330181 2. 6p.

Decision 72/111/EEC of February 21, 1972 amending the Commission Decision of July 28, 1970 conferring the power to fix standard average values for citrus fruits. SBN 11 330133 2. 6p.

Part 8 Euratom

Decision 72/95/Euratom of February 7, 1972 approving amendments to the Statutes of the Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH Joint Undertaking. SBN 11 330171 5. 12p.

Part 13 Transport

Regulation 514/72/EEC of February 28, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport. SBN 11 330165 0. 24p.

Regulation 515/72/EEC of February 28, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport. SBN 11 330177 4. 9p.

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Part 14 Agricultural finance

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Regulation 272/72/EEC of February 7, 1972 on the financing of intervention expenditure on fishery products. SBN 11 330173 1. 6p.

Regulation 273/72/EEC of February 7, 1972 fixing the general rules for financing intervention expenditure on the internal market in fruit and vegetables. SBN 11 330172 3. 6p.

Part 16 Agriculture—certificates, levies, restitutions etc.

Regulation 280/72/EEC of February 8, 1972 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2196/71 of October 13, 1971 derogating from Regulation (EEC) No. 2637/70 as regards the period of validity of import licences for rice originating in and coming from certain countries distant from the Community. SBN 11 330189 8. 6p.

Part 17 Agriculture—consultative committees and general matters

Regulation 2727/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 amending, as regards tariff nomenclature, Regulation No. 23 on the gradual establishment of a common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables and Regulations No. 136/66/EEC, No. 120/67/EEC, No. 121/67/EEC, No. 123/67/EEC, No. 1009/67/EEC, (EEC) No. 805/68, (EEC) No. 2142/70 and (EEC) No. 827/68, on the common organisation of the markets respectively in oils and fats, cereals, pigmeat, poultry meat, sugar, beef and veal, fisheries and for certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty. SBN 11 330160 X. 18p.

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Directive 71/393/EEC of November 18, 1971. Second Directive of the Commission laying down methods of Community analysis for the official control of animal feeding stuffs. SBN 11 330112 X. 30p.

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Regulation 2764/71/EEC of December 23, 1971 on amending, in respect of tariff nomenclature, Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1077/68 and 1080/68 concerning processed products based on cereals. SBN 11 330148 0. 6p.

Regulation 2806/71/EEC of December 23, 1971 establishing supplementary rules concerning the grant of refund on export for certain processed products based on cereals and rice. SBN 11 330071 9. 6p.

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Regulation 2839/71/EEC of December 24, 1971 extending the period of applicability of additional quality classes of certain fruits and vegetables. SBN 11 330130 8. 6p.

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Regulation 363/72/EEC of February 21, 1972 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1613/71 as regards the corrective amounts relating to broken rice coming from Surinam. SBN 11 330190 1. 6p.

Regulation 430/72/EEC of February 29, 1972 on the application of measures concerning imports of rice and broken rice originating in the Associated African States and Madagascar or in the Overseas Countries and Territories. SBN 11 330187 1. 9p.

Part 39 Sugar

Regulation No. 2417/71/EEC of November 10, 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1280/71 with particular regard to the standard amounts fixed by that Regulation. SBN 11 330084 0. 9p.

Regulation No. 2719/71/EEC of December 21, 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 142/69 on the adjustment of the maximum quota for the system known as 'mixed price' for sugar. SBN 11 330108 1. 6p.

Regulation 2723/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 on the system of production refunds for white sugar used in the manufacture of the products set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No. 765/68. SBN 11 330118 9. 6p.

Regulation 2829/71/EEC of December 24, 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 748/68 on general rules for the carry-forward of part of the sugar production to the following marketing year. SBN 11 330132 4. 6p.

Regulation 2863/71/EEC of December 30, 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2049/69 laying down general rules for the denaturing of sugar for animal feeding. SBN 11 330077 8. 4½p.

Regulation 225/72/EEC of January 31, 1972 supplementing

(*continued on next page*)

EC SECONDARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

continued

Regulation (EEC) No. 206/68 laying down outline provisions for contracts and agreements within the trade concerning the purchase of beet. SBN 11 330157 X. 6p.

Regulation 226/72/EEC of 31 January 1972 laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in sugar. SBN 11 330175 8. 9p.

Regulation 433/72/EEC of February 29, 1972 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 766/68 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on sugar, as regards altering the basic amount of the refund between monthly fixings. SBN 11 330188 X. 6p.

Part 40 Tobacco

Regulation No. 2602/71/EEC of December 6, 1971 on the communication of the necessary data for the application of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 on the establishment of the common organisation of the market in raw tobacco. SBN 11 330087 5. 6p.

Regulation No. 2603/71/EEC of December 6, 1971 on procedures for the conclusion of the contracts for first processing and preparation for market of tobaccos held by intervention agencies. SBN 11 330086 7. 9p.

Part 41 Wine

Regulation No. 2436/71/EEC of November 11, 1971 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No. 2223/70 relating to the non-levying of countervailing charge on certain imported wines originating in or coming from certain third countries. SBN 11 330088 3. 6p.

Regulation 2504/71/EEC of November 22, 1971 amending Regulation No. 24 and Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 on the common organisation of the market in wine. SBN 11 330078 6. 6p.

Regulation 2647/71/EEC of December 14, 1971 cancelling the conclusion of private storage contracts for table wine of the type R III. SBN 11 330192 8. 6p.

Regulation 2722/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 816/70 as regards the conclusion of contracts for long-term storage of table wines. SBN 11 330120 0. 6p.

Regulation 2830/71/EEC of December 24, 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1599/71 fixing additional conditions with which imported wines for direct human consumption have to comply. SBN 11 330193 6. 3p.

Regulation 2837/71/EEC of December 27, 1971 granting aid for long-term private storage of table wines. SBN 11 330146 4. 6p.

Regulation 176/72/EEC of January 26, 1972 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wine. SBN 11 330122 7. 6p.

Regulation 245/72/EEC of February 2, 1972 making a third amendment to Regulation (EEC) No. 2223/70 on the non-levying of the countervailing duty on imports of certain wines originating in and coming from certain third countries. SBN 11 330191 X. 9p.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

Sugar. Regulation (CEE) No. 1524/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2637/70 in so far as it concerns the period of validity of export certificates in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L162, July 18, 1972)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 1525/72 fixes the threshold prices of certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L162, July 18, 1972)

Poultrymeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 1537/72 fixes the sluicegate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L164, July 20, 1972)

Eggs. Regulation (CEE) No. 1538/72 fixes the sluicegate prices and the levies in the egg sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L164, July 20, 1972)

Ovoalbumin and lactoalbumin. Regulation (CEE) No. 1539/72 fixes the sluicegate prices and the import charges for ovoalbumin and lactoalbumin. (*Journal Officiel* No. L164, July 20, 1972)

Plants and seeds. Decision 72/253/CEE relates to the grant of aid to promote the rationalisation and processing of fodder plants as well as co-operation in farming in the Netherlands. (*Journal Officiel* No. L164, July 20, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 1547/72 amends the German version of the annex to Regulation No. 136/66/CEE. (*Journal Officiel* No. L165, July 21, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1559/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1204/72 relating to the procedures applicable to the system of aid for oilseeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L165, July 21, 1972)

EDB ext. 7174/408

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C79 dated July 20, 1972 contains notices about the draft texts of two proposed regulations. The first notice, which is published in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (CEE) No. 19/65, concerns the draft text of a proposed regulation to modify Regulation No. 67/67/CEE on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty of Rome to certain categories of exclusive dealing agreements.

The second notice, which is published in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (CEE) No. 2821/71, relates to the draft text of a proposed regulation concerning the application of article 85(3) of the Treaty of Rome to certain categories of exclusive dealing agreements.

In accordance with articles 5 of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 19/65 and 2821/71 interested persons are invited to submit their comments before September 15, 1972 to the following address:

Commission des Communautés Européenes,
Direction Générale de la Concurrence,
Direction Politique Générale de la Concurrence,
200, Rue de la Loi,
1040, Bruxelles.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972.

The text of the following notice reimposing the common customs tariff duties on certain of these products has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C77, July 15, 1972, as follows. The French text may be seen on application.

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by EEC Reg. No.
46.02	Plaiting materials bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, including matting, mats and screens, straw envelopes for bottles	South Korea	July 15, 1972	2794/71

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—VALUE ADDED TAX: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L162 dated July 18, 1972 contains the text of the fifth Directive No. 72/250/CEE on the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to turnover taxes—introduction of Value Added Tax in Italy. The French text may be seen on application.

EDB ext. 7174/408

Coal industry maintenance 'an indispensable part of fuel policy'

—Mr. Tom Boardman

THE Government has no intention of letting the coal industry fall by the wayside, the Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, told NCB staff on July 28.

'Coal is an essential industry and its maintenance is an indispensable part of our overall fuel policy,' Mr. Boardman told an advance management course at the NCB staff college at Chalfont St. Giles.

'The industry is passing through a very difficult time. The strike has left the Board in a parlous financial state. We are urgently considering what we can do to help the NCB through this situation.

'The Government must inevitably be vitally concerned with the major questions of finance which face any nationalised industry—that is to say, capital investment and borrowing. The Government is your banker, and like any banker we must, before we lend, appraise the management's proposals very thoroughly. About £700 million is already invested in the British coal industry and more still needs to be invested. We must therefore know what you are about.

'Under the statutes, of course, Boards are given responsibilities and duties in respect of their prices. Governments, viewing the role of the industries in the economy as a whole, have also from time to time given guidance to the Boards about the principles on which their prices should be based. With the nationalised industries making up such a substantial part of our economy, they clearly have a major contribution to make to the competitiveness of Britain by keeping down their prices through continuing increases in efficiency and improved methods of working. The consumer has a right to expect unceasing efforts from the public sector in this direction and this is reinforced in the case of those industries which are not subject to the checks that competition should provide in the private sector.

Price restraint

'At the present time, it should be obvious to everyone that our first priority in economic policy remains the need to beat inflation. In this battle, the CBI initiative for price restraint has been enormously important. The nationalised industries' willing participation in the CBI's policy has been an esssential factor in maintaining it and that participation has the full backing of the Government.

'Prices cannot be held down indefinitely if pay increases continue at high levels. We must therefore look to the trade unions, including the National Union of Mineworkers, for some similar restraint in their pursuit of higher pay. Earlier this year workers in the mining industry received pay rises that have put them back near the top of the earnings league. It will not be long before a further round of pay negotiations are due to begin. I would hope that all those concerned with pay negotiations in this industry, as in others, will bear in mind that in the long run pay increases which run far ahead of improvements in productivity benefit no-one and undermine our international competitiveness.

' I hope also that they will remember that where machinery exists for settling pay disputes peaceably—in the coal industry there is the National Reference Tribunal which is both expert and impartial—surely this should be used rather than resorting to industrial action which is ultimately self defeating.'

Speaking of our entry into Europe, Mr. Boardman said that Britain was considerably the largest and most efficient coal producer in Europe and the coal industry stood to gain by entry.

'Europe imports some 30 million tons of coal a year, yet at present we supply only some 2½ million tons of that. If we can keep our prices down and supply coal of the right qualities and types we could increase our share of the market very considerably.

'I hope that one of the many good trading results of our going into Europe will be a considerable increase in coal exports. This would have a favourable effect on the health of our industry at home and a favourable effect on the keeping open of pits.

'There is a new recognition that coal will have a more important part to play in the energy policy of the Western World during the latter part of this century. This does not mean that the industry can remain unchanged either in its size or in its techniques. But it does open up opportunities that were not previously apparent.'

Dr. Charles Wass (right), Director of the DTI Safety in Mines Research Establishment, shows Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, how to operate an automatic 'questionnaire machine' which enables a miner who has suffered an accident to record detailed information for use in a statistical survey. During a day in South Yorkshire, Mr. Emery also visited the Redundant Mineworkers Payments Office and Ferrybridge power station. In a subsequent day visit to the West Midlands, the Minister visited the area gas and electricity boards and their research establishments.

NEDC to hold one-day conference on small firms

MR. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, is to speak at a one-day conference on small businesses, organised by the North East Development Council in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry on September 15.

Mr. John Bolton, who was chairman of the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, will chair the conference. The Government's point of view will be presented during the first sessions. Mr. Grant will talk about the future growth prospects with special reference to Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. He will be followed by Mr. Ronald Dearing, Regional Director of the DTI's Northern Regional Office, who will detail the financial assistance from Government sources which is available for business expansion. Other speakers will be from industry, banking and the city.

The conference (fee £10) will be held at the Gosforth Park Hotel, Newcastle upon Tyne. Further information is available from the North East Development Council, Higham House, New Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8AL (Tel. 610026/7/8).

Mr. Heseltine assumes responsibility for shipping

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, has arranged that as from August 1, Mr. Michael Heseltine took over ministerial responsibility for shipping in addition to aerospace, civil aviation and research and development.

With the approval of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Peter Thornton, at present a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry, to be an additional Second Permanent Secretary in the Department. Mr. Thornton took up post on August 1.

The division of responsibilities at Permanent Secretary level in the DTI is now:

Permanent Secretary

Sir Antony Part: central industrial policy; management of DTI.

Second Permanent Secretaries

Sir Max Brown: overseas trade; commercial policy in the UK.

Sir Robert Marshall: energy; iron and steel; nationalised industry policy.

Mr. J. L. Rampton and Mr. L. Tindale (Director of Industrial Development): regional industrial development; private sector industry.

Mr. P. E. Thornton: aerospace; civil aviation and shipping; research and development.

This structure brings Second Permanent Secretary responsibilities into line with those of Ministers as announced on April 8, 1972.

Sir Max Brown will report to Mr. Noble; Sir Robert Marshall to Mr. Boardman; Mr. Rampton and Mr. Tindale to Mr. Chataway; and Mr. Thornton to Mr. Heseltine. The Second Permanent Secretaries also advise the Secretary of State on matters within their field of responsibility.

Coastguard broadcasts will assist shipping surveillance in Dover Strait

THE Department of Trade and Industry announced on July 27 that with effect from July 31 HM Coastguard (Dover Strait) will broadcast information about the presence, position, and course of vessels travelling in the traffic lanes of the Dover Strait Traffic Separation Scheme against the recommended direction of flow.

In order to assess the usefulness of the broadcasts, 10 shipping companies have agreed, under the aegis of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping, to instruct their masters to listen to the broadcasts and record their detailed comments. At the same time, however, it is hoped that other vessels will similarly listen in and comment.

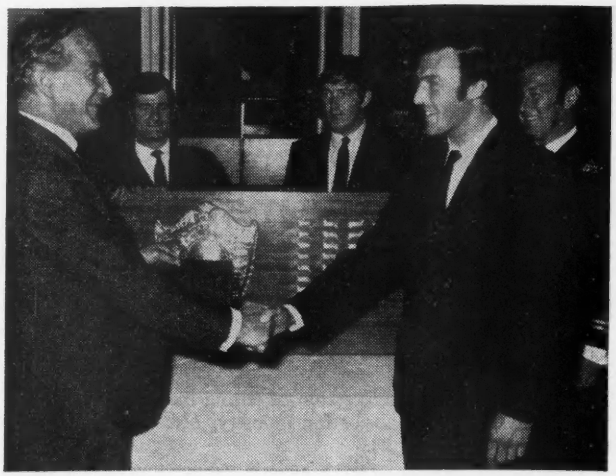
The broadcasts will be transmitted on VHF Channel 10. When reference is made to a rogue vessel detected by the Coastguard on the radar there will be a short announcement giving only essential information of the vessel's course and position, and the time of the observation. In addition, routine situation reports will be broadcast at 10 and 40 minutes past each hour. In the first instance at least, information will be confined to rogue vessels. Ships' names will not be mentioned. Communication will be one-way only.

The broadcasts will cover rogue vessels regardless of their nationality.

Notes

On September 1, 1972 an Order-in-Council will be implemented, making it an offence for vessels registered in the UK to travel in the traffic lane of a Traffic Separation Scheme against the recommended direction of flow.

The introduction of direct broadcasting by the Coastguard represents a further stage in the surveillance of shipping in the Dover Strait. Radar surveillance, involving the manual plotting of vessels, was started by the Coastguard, at St Margaret's-at-Cliffe near Dover, last year. Since then the Station has been familiarising itself with the techniques necessary for surveillance to become operational. The Coastguard has also carried out, in conjunction with the National Physical Laboratory, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, a series of surveys of Dover Strait shipping, and a number of trials of the possible means of identifying rogue vessels, including the use of helicopters, light aircraft and surface craft.



Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, presenting the DTI 'Rescue Shield' to Capt. Tony Bates of the Coastguard helicopter based at Manston, Kent. The award was won this year by Manston Coastguard Station for a helicopter rescue on March 9, when three lives were saved. Winchman Patrick Ingoldsby (left) and navigator Richard Drake are seen in the background, and on right is Lt.-Cdr. J. A. Douglas, Coastguard Chief Inspector.

Recent surveys have suggested that about 300 vessels pass the Dover Strait each day, excluding cross-Channel ferries. About two-thirds of these use the main traffic lanes (as distinct from the inshore zones, where ships may travel in any direction). Of these, excluding fishing vessels, about 8 per cent were travelling against the recommended direction of flow. In the four years since the introduction of the voluntary traffic separation scheme in 1967, 55 per cent of the collisions in the main lanes have involved a ship travelling against the recommended direction of flow.

For the purposes of Dover Strait surveillance, 'rogue vessel' is a working expression used to denote a ship travelling in such a way as to contravene the provisions of the Traffic Separation Scheme.

Captain R. K. N. Emden, DSC, RN(Retd.), a Coastguard Inspector, has been appointed to take charge of the Channel Surveillance Scheme at St. Margaret's Bay (Dover Strait Coastguard Rescue Headquarter). He joined the Coastguard Service in 1969 and has served at Coastguard Headquarters, London, and as Master of the Trawler Support Ship *Miranda* off the coast of Iceland.

Awards for saving life at sea

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has made the following awards:

to Mr. Douglas Reid, skipper of the fishing vessel *Avenger*, a piece of plate;
to Mr. Francis Watt Wiseman, second hand of the fishing vessel *Avenger*, a piece of plate.

The awards are in recognition of the outstanding seamanship, courage, endurance and skill displayed in rescuing on the night of December 15 to 16, 1971 the crew of five of the fishing vessel *Sunnyvale* which was in distress in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Wrath.

Official appointment

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Mr. C. R. W. Grantham of Burton by Lincoln to be chairman of the East Midlands Electricity Consultative Council in succession to Mr. L. L. Perkins who is to retire at the end of his current appointment on September 30. 1972.

Customs and Excise launch VAT campaign

CUSTOMS and Excise are launching their largest-ever trader information and publicity campaign in preparation for the introduction on April 1 next year of Value Added Tax (VAT).

The £1 million campaign began on July 28 with the appearance in 25,000 Crown and sub-post offices of three million copies of a leaflet entitled 'VAT in Small Shops and Businesses'. A £500,000 publicity campaign began with an advertising campaign in national and provincial newspapers on the same day.

This early phase of the campaign has two main messages:

—To inform the business community of the Department's plans for the introduction of the tax, including registration dates and the distribution of official literature.

—To encourage retailers and small businessmen to get 'VAT in Small Shops and Businesses' from post offices.

The eight-page leaflet is intended as an introduction to VAT for small traders. It gives a brief description of what the new tax is, how it works and answers 11 basic questions on such matters as registration and accounting for VAT.

Mid-August will see the postal distribution to some 1.4 million traders of two 80-page booklets—'VAT General Guide' and 'Scope and Coverage'. This will be followed by another press advertising campaign.

The main phase of the campaign (October-January) will concentrate on registration, but traders will also be advised of the need to prepare for VAT, particularly with regard to accounting. Posters on registration will also be displayed.

The BBC have made a 35-minute colour film, 'VAT Special', scheduled to be shown at noon on September 24.

Arrangements have been made with the BBC and the Central Office of Information for trade groups and business organisations to obtain 16 mm copies of the film on free loan from the Central Film Library from September 25.

In the autumn display units giving basic information about VAT will be available on free loan from Customs and Excise headquarters for conferences, seminars and other events sponsored by trade organisations and business groups.

Customs and Excise are also producing *VAT Bulletin*, to be published at intervals of about six weeks beginning in early August, which will act as a link between the Department and management. About 500,000 copies will be distributed through some 600 trade associations and other representative bodies to their members.

Registration plans

Some 1.5 million traders are expected to register for VAT. Registration will be staggered alphabetically so that the operation can proceed smoothly between October 1972 and January 1973.

Businesses with names beginning A-C will be asked to register during October; D-J during November; K-Q during December, and R-Z during January 1973.

Registration forms will be issued with the 'General Guide'.

Public-sector purchasing and standby generators

THE Public Sector Standardisation Team, now under Department of Trade and Industry control, operates through Products Group whose terms of reference are 'to examine the scope for standardisation and variety reduction in public-sector purchasing.' Recommendations are issued directly by the team or in the form of Public Authority Standards published by the British Standards Institution.

The Duke of Edinburgh inaugurated the headquarters of the Civil Aviation Authority at 129 Kingsway, London WC2, last week by unveiling a plaque in the new Court Room where airline applications for route licences will be heard. Watching the Duke sign the visitors' book is Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman of the CAA. Among guests at the ceremony were Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, and Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace.

The Product Groups cover selected common-user items, such as lifts and escalators, fire-fighting equipment, oils and greases, and canteen furniture.

Recently a new Product Group was set up for standby generators. This is chaired by the Department of the Environment and membership includes the Department of Health and Social Security, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Defence, British Railways and the Post Office. In the first case consideration is being given to diesel-engined sets of up to about 300kW; and on present evidence this is likely to be the limit of the exercise. The Product Group would welcome any views industry may have on this subject. Contact: The Secretary, Standby Generators Product Group, Department of the Environment, Room 508, Cleland House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that, on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

The Ever Ready Company (Great Britain) Ltd. and Crabtree Electrical Industries Ltd.

J. I. Case Company (a subsidiary of Tenneco Inc.) and David Brown Tractors Ltd.

King & Co
Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill
London EC1A 2DL
01-236 3000 Telex 885485
Also at Manchester & Leeds
Industrial and commercial property plant & machinery valuers

Connection charges for electricity and gas

THE Minister for Trade, Mr. Michael Noble, announced on July 31 that the Government have accepted the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission majority report on the supply of connection charges for electricity and gas. The Commission was asked on May 19, 1971 for information and assistance on the appropriate level and method of fixing gas and electricity connection charges. The Commission considered many possible methods of charging, including no charge, a token charge and full economic cost. It found that electricity connection charges rebated on the basis of expected consumption were undesirable in that they restricted competition. It concluded moreover that the rebate schemes which the Electricity Boards now operate were of this kind and should be abandoned.

The alternative method of charging which the majority of the Commission favoured was that charges should be uniform at least within each Board's area, and that the connection charges together with the amounts available from the tariff charges towards the cost of connection should not yield significantly more than was needed to ensure that developers and new consumers between them paid the total costs of connection. It suggested that on this basis the standard charge should be about £35 (this charge was calculated on 1970 prices). It saw no need however to recommend any change in the gas industry's practice of levying no charge for connection save where costs were abnormally high.

The gas and electricity industries have been informed of the Government's decision and the electricity Council has been asked to put the conclusions of the majority report into effect.

The Commission submitted its report on gas and electricity connection charges on April 6. The reference was the first to be made under Section 2(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, which enables the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to request the Monopolies Commission to give to him any such information and assistance as is in its possession or power in relation to any question connected with the existence of a monopoly situation.

The problem which the Monopolies Commission was asked to investigate arose from the monopoly which the electricity industry has in the supply of power for lighting and small appliances. This could distort the market for the provision of cooking and heating services where the gas and electricity industries are in competition because electricity connection charges could be levied in such a way as to induce developers to exclude provision for gas from new estates.

In a minority report Professor Yamey suggested that the full cost of gas or electricity connection should be charged. This would have meant (at 1970 prices) charges of £75 for gas and electricity provided for light and low power appliances only and £145 for full electricity. The advantages of the majority report are that it would not have a significant effect on house prices and would avoid the need for radical changes in gas and electricity tariffs.

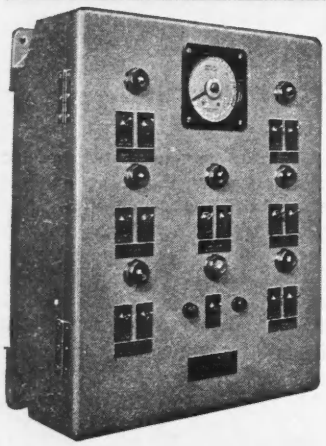
The Commission at present has references before it on the following subjects: asbestos and certain asbestos products; wire and fibre ropes; parallel pricing; machinery for the manufacture of footwear; breakfast cereals; chlordiazopoxide and diazepam; primary batteries.

Copies of the Monopolies Commission report are available from HMSO (price 40½p including postage).

New Transistorised Circuit on the

Crockatt PATENT ELECTRIC

Multi Point SALINOMETER..



- Embodies improvements made over 50 years.
- Indicates dissolved impurities from 0.01 grains to 10,000 grains of salt per gallon.
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- For A.C. or D.C. supply as required.

We shall be pleased to quote to your specification.

W. CROCKATT & SONS LTD.
65 DARNLEY STREET, GLASGOW G41 2SQ
Tel: 041-429 2861/3, Grams: Crockatt, Glasgow
Telex: 77540

New industry for Abercarn

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that Patol Ltd. of Reading are to construct a new factory of 5,000 sq. ft. on land leased from the Abercarn Urban District Council on the Croespenmaen Industrial Estate in the Special Development Area.

Patol Ltd. with their head office, design and prototype production laboratory at Reading, and a sales office in Newcastle, are engaged in the manufacture and system engineering of electronic automation instrumentation equipment including alarm annunciators and temperature monitors and amplifiers for marine and industrial usage.

The company's design and prototype production facilities are to be transferred from Reading to the Croespenmaen factory and employment will be provided initially for some 20 people (predominantly men). Within a three year period it is expected that the factory will be extended to 12,000 sq. ft. and provide employment for some 50 people. Pending construction of the factory at Croespenmaen the company are to establish a pilot production plant in temporary premises on the Prince of Wales Industrial Estate at Abercarn and recruitment of a nucleus labour force is expected to start shortly. In this respect the company have a particular need to recruit drawing office staff with experience in the electronic equipment field also electronic equipment wire men and women.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

No.	Grantee	Subject-matter
July 6, 1972		
1,144,985	Creed & Co. Ltd.	Selective printing apparatus
1,189,834	Creed & Co. Ltd.	Non-percussive printing apparatus
1,218,190	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa NV)	Method of incorporating ingredients in hydrophilic colloids
1,250,998	Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	Superconductors
1,252,709	Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	Superconductors
1,258,268	Orszagos-Gumiipari Vallalat	A hose
1,259,149	Cables de Lyon Alascienne	Method of and machine for the semi-continuous production of considerable lengths of helical wave guides

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JULY 24

Coal prices

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was asked to state the latest subsidy per ton of coal projected to be paid in the Common Market countries of West Germany, Belgium, France and Holland; and what proportion of it was allocated for stockpiling. Mr. Emery answered: 'I understand the figures for 1972 are about £0.9 a ton for West Germany, £2.4 a ton for Belgium, £2.3 a ton for France and £2.1 a ton for Holland. The figures do not include social security aids, and no subsidies are at present paid for stockpiling.'

State-owned airlines

Referring to paragraph 52 of the Industrial Relations Draft Code of Practice which enunciates the principles that communications and consultations are particularly important in times of change, and that the achievement of change is a joint concern of management and employees, a Member asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that this principle had been acted upon in the proposals announced for major changes in the state-owned airlines. Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, who replied that the need for effective consultation on major decisions that could lead to changes in employees' working arrangements was fully recognised by the Chairman of the British Airways Board who had publicly announced that when the recommendations of various task forces had been received by the Board, there would be consultation with the trade unions before any changes that would affect the Board's employees were put into effect.

The steel industry

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked what reply had been sent to the Trades Union Congress as a result of his meeting with their Steel Committee where it was proposed that a special working party with representation from the Government, the British Steel Corporation and the unions should be set up to make recommendations for a solution to the problems of the steel industry. Mr. Boardman said: 'At the meeting the Steel Committee suggested that it would be helpful to examine the problems of manpower contraction in the steel industry on a tripartite basis, and I welcomed this as a constructive approach. I am now considering, on the basis of a letter I have had from the General Secretary of the TUC, how best to proceed.'

Imports of footwear

The following information was given by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in answer to a request for figures showing the value and pairage of footwear imported from eastern European countries in the first quarter of 1962, 1967 and 1972.

	Million pairs*	£ million cif
1st quarter 1972	0.4	0.2
1st quarter 1967	1.0	0.7
1st quarter 1972	2.0	1.7

* Footwear with outer soles of rubber, artificial plastic materials, leather or composition leather (SITC (R) 851.01 and 851.02).

Vehicle and General Insurance Company

A Member asked why the report of the investigation of the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company would not be published.

'As I have previously stated, the report has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions and police inquiries are being made, said Mr. Noble. 'It is not the normal practice to publish such reports if it appears that to do so might prejudice possible future prosecutions.'

Supersonic civil flights

Mr. Heseltine was asked what limitations the Government intended to impose on supersonic civil flights across the United Kingdom on routes from the continent of Europe to the United States of America. He answered: 'The Government will announce its decision on the regulation of commercial supersonic flying over this country in good time before supersonic aircraft enter airline service.'

'London Statesman'

Mr. Noble was asked what information he now had regarding the mining of the British freighter *London Statesman* off Nha Trang, Vietnam, on July 9. He answered that further inquiries indicated that the explosions in this vessel were caused by devices externally applied to the hull of the ship, not by floating mines.

TUESDAY, JULY 25

Shipbuilding industry

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, was asked several questions about the ship repair industry on Merseyside. He said: 'Employment in ship repair on Merseyside has declined from just over 8,000 in 1962 to a current figure of about 4,700, although these figures may not be exactly comparable. The trend shown probably results from a number of factors both technical and commercial, and may have been accentuated by the transfer elsewhere of some shipping services. I have not received any representations from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions about the ship repair industry on Merseyside. A complete list of the names of the companies is not available.' Mr. Grant was also asked to list those countries in the European Economic Community which gave Government subsidies to the ship repair industry. 'As far as we know, Italy is the only country in the European Economic Community which gives direct subsidies to the ship repair industry,' he replied. In reply to a similar question about EEC countries giving Government subsidies to the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Grant said that all countries of the European Economic Community engaged in shipbuilding provided assistance to the industry, though there were wide differences in the level and form of Government support among the Member countries.

Visible trade surpluses

Asked to state the visible trade surpluses or deficits for 1964, 1969 and 1971, Mr. Noble said that the figures were published in the June 1972 issue of *Economic Trends*; there were deficits in 1964 and 1969 of £519 million and £141 million respectively and a surplus in 1971 of £297 million.

Imports of footwear

Figures showing the percentage by which the import of footwear increased in the four months January-April 1972 and over the same period of 1971 by pairage and value from India, Pakistan, Taiwan, Czechoslovakia and Portugal, respectively, were given by Mr. Noble in answer to a question.

United Kingdom Imports of Footwear*
Percentage increases January-April 1972 compared with January-April 1971

	Pairage	Value (cif)
India	43	50
Pakistan	158	157
Taiwan	53	92
Czechoslovakia	73	80
Portugal	15	52

* Division 85 less gaiters, spats, etc.

Public companies

Mr. Noble was asked what discussions had been held with officials of the London Stock Exchange about the question of companies obtaining a listing and raising funds by public subscription without making a forecast of their profits. He answered that the Stock Exchange required certain information to be given in the prospectuses of listed companies additional to that prescribed in the fourth schedule of the Companies Act 1948 (which did not call for profit forecasts). He had not had occasion to discuss these arrangements with the Stock Exchange. When asked how many companies had raised money on the London Stock Exchange in 1970, 1971 and the first half of 1972 without publishing a forecast of their profits, Mr. Noble said that information about further issues of securities by companies already listed was not readily available, but he understood that there were two cases in 1970 and one in the first half of 1972 in which companies whose shares were being listed for the first time did not publish profit forecasts. Mr. Noble said, in answer to a further question, that he had no reason to think that an inquiry was necessary into the circumstances surrounding the raising by Mothercare Ltd. of £13 million on the London Stock Exchange without any profits forecast being published.

Public houses

A Member asked what percentage of public houses were currently being run by managers; and what was the figure three years ago. Mr. Noble said: 'The latest available figures are for June 1971, when 75 per cent of public houses and hotels owned by brewers were tenanted and 25 per cent managed. In the last quarter of 1967 the figures were 76.4 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively.'

Mr. Noble was also asked what percentage of beer was sold in managed public houses; what percentage in tenanted houses; and what were the figures three years ago. He said: 'The latest figures available relate to the last quarter of 1967, when some 60 per cent of the beer sold through retail outlets owned by the brewers was sold through tenanted houses and 40 per cent through managed houses. We are discussing with the Brewers' Society whether an estimate for a more recent period can be obtained.'

Oil exploration

Mr. Emery was asked what assessment had been made of Shell's latest oil discovery, off the Shetlands, on United Kingdom energy policy. He said: 'Shell have not yet completed the exploration wells which they are currently drilling to the North East of the Shetlands in the blocks for which they and Esso have joint licences. Evaluation of results will follow the conclusion of drilling.'

(*continued on next page*)

PARLIAMENT
continued

Seabed vehicle

A Member asked what was National Research and Development Council's stake in Cammell Laird's seabed vehicle; and what action would be taken to ensure that the public investment in this project was not lost. Mr. Onslow answered: The National Research and Development Corporation has taken all reasonable steps to safeguard its investment and has so far recovered all but £60,000; there is a possibility of further recoveries. Some of the experience gained during the course of the development work can be applied to other underwater engineering projects.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked what estimates had been made by the Department of Trade and Industry of the numbers of people in the United Kingdom who would be subjected to sonic bangs by Concorde on British Overseas Airways Corporation's proposed routes to Johannesburg, Sydney and Tokyo, as part of his consideration of whether to allow supersonic flight over the United Kingdom. 'The routes proposed by BOAC would not entail any part of the United Kingdom experiencing a sonic boom,' Mr. Heseltine replied.

Post-Apollo space programme

A question was asked on representations to the Secretary of State by the British aerospace industry following the decisions of the European Space Conference on the post-Apollo programme; and what reply had been sent. Mr. Heseltine said: 'The European Space Conference has not reached a decision on the Post-Apollo programme and does not intend to do so until the autumn. In the meantime, no specific representations have been made, though my hon. Friend will of course be aware of the letter circulated to all hon. Members by the National Industrial Space Committee on July 4. I have a continuing dialogue with the industry.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26

Financial help for tourism

Mr. Grant was asked what representations had been received by the Secretary of State from the development areas concerning the level of Government financial assistance for tourism; and what reply he had sent. Mr. Grant replied: 'I am aware of the continuing interest in tourism as a means of helping the Development Areas and the Government is considering with the Tourist Boards the scope for increasing the level of assistance to these areas under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act, 1969.'

Oil pipeline fracture

In answer to a question on the fracturing of an oil pipe line at Ashley, Staffordshire, on July 7, Mr. Emery said: 'An investigation has been carried out by my inspector who has already reported on this regrettable incident. Due to a human error, one bulldozer started work before the customary safety precautions had been completed. Established procedures by fire-brigade, police and others concerned were then carried out satisfactorily; I do not consider that this is a case for a committee of inquiry.'

Pharmaceutical industry

Mr. Noble was asked to state Great Britain's balance of patent payments for pharmaceutical products. 'No separate figures are maintained for the value of imports and exports of patented pharmaceuticals nor for royalty transactions on drug patents,' he replied, 'Taking pharmaceuticals as a whole, during 1971 exports were valued at £168.4 million and imports at £37.6 million, giving a balance of exports over imports of £130.8 million. Both the export figure and the balance of payments surplus were new records for the pharmaceutical industry.'

Vehicle and General

Mr. Noble was asked when he expected a report from the liquidator of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company Limited concerning the declaration of a final dividend and the winding up of the company's affairs. He answered: 'The realisation of the assets, the payment of any dividend and the conduct of the liquidation generally are matters for the joint liquidators of the company who were appointed by and are subject to the control of the Court. They do not report to me in those respects.'

Applications for LEA assistance

A Member asked what would be the closing date for applications for assistance under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act 1972. Mr. Grant replied: 'New powers are sought in Part II of the Industry Bill to replace the power to provide loans and grants in the development areas under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act. The Bill provides that no further assistance shall be given under Section 4 of this Act unless the application was received before August 1, 1972. Firms wishing to be considered for loan or removal grant under the Local Employment Act for projects in the development areas on which an early start will be made, should ensure that the necessary application forms are received by the Department of Trade and Industry before August 1. Applications for operational grants, for new incoming industry in the special development areas only, can now be made only in respect of eligible projects which had effectively started before March 22, 1972 and must also be received by the Department before August 1.'

Britten Norman Ltd.

Mr. Onslow told a Member who asked when he expected the Receiver of Britten Norman Limited to repay the Government debenture, that the debenture was repaid in full on July 21.

THURSDAY, JULY 27

Timber imports

Mr. Noble, asked what was the estimated annual cost of timber and timber-allied products imported into the United Kingdom, said that imports, including pulp, paper and paperboard, were valued at £713 million cif in 1971.

Gas prices

Mr. Emery was asked to state the average price paid by the Gas Council for natural gas; and the average price charged to the domestic consumer. He said: 'The Gas Council Report for 1970/71 shows that the Council paid an average 1.30p per therm for natural gas in 1970/71. Separate averages for selling prices of natural gas are not shown: for town and natural gas combined, the average domestic price was 10.58p.'

Foreign currency earnings of industries

Mr. Noble was asked to list the three industries which contributed most in invisible dollar earnings to the United Kingdom economy for the last five years, expressed both in cash terms, and as a percentage of total invisible dollar-earnings. He answered that invisible earnings in dollars were not known. The industries with the largest invisible earnings from the United States were shipping, the tourist industries and insurance, which together accounted for about a quarter of all invisible earnings there from 1967 to 1971. In answer to a similar question concerning the three industries which contributed most in invisible foreign-currency earnings to the United Kingdom economy for the same period Mr. Noble said that, omitting the oil industry, for which comparable figures were not available, the following were the industries with the largest invisible earnings overseas:

	Invisible earnings, 1967-1971	
	£ million	Percentage of total invisible earnings
Shipping (a)	3,158	15
Tourist industries	1,801	8
Insurance	1,292	6

(a) Gross earnings of UK ships, omitting ships chartered abroad.

Mr. Noble was then asked to list the five industries which contributed most in foreign earnings to the United Kingdom economy for the last five years, expressed as a percentage of total foreign-currency earnings. He said: 'Omitting the oil industry, for which comparable figures are not available, the following were the industries with the largest overseas earnings as recorded in the trade statistics or elsewhere:

Minimum List Heading of Standard Industrial Classification, 1968		Percentage of total overseas earnings 1967-1971
381	Motor vehicle manufacturing	6
705	Shipping	6 (a)
	Tourist industries	3
383	Aerospace	3
339	'Other non-electrical machinery'	3

(a) Gross earnings of UK ships, omitting ships chartered abroad.

A further question concerned the foreign-currency earnings of the following industries for the past five years, aerospace, tourism, shipbuilding, and steel; and how many employees there were in each of these industries, for the respective five years. Mr. Noble gave the following information:

Export earnings (£ million)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Aerospace (a)	205	299	316	247	303
Tourism	236	282	359	433	491
Shipbuilding (a)	74	84	67	61	58
Steel (a)	208	239	255	306	365

Number of employees in employment in United Kingdom in June (thousands)			(b)	(c)		
Aerospace	254	249	247	246	235	219
Shipbuilding	159	156	150	159	163	166
Steel	337	327	331	329	331	310

(a) As recorded in the trade statistics.
(b) Before re-classification.
(c) After re-classification.

Machine tool industry

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would increase Government aid to the machine tool industry to a sum at least three times the £16 million recently announced, in view of the expressed dissatisfaction of the industry with the proposed amount. Mr. Grant answered: 'No. The sum of £16 million is within the limits suggested by the Machine Tool EDC, and we understand that the industry has expressed satisfaction at the increase from £9-10 million to £16 million.'

FRIDAY, JULY 28

Nuclear power supplies

A Member asked what consultations there had been with the General Electric Co. and its directors concerning the future of nuclear power supplies, whether similar consultations had taken

place with Clarke Chapmans and Reynolds Parsons, what decisions for future development had been reached, and how far the needs of development areas had been taken into consideration. Mr. Emery said all the main firms involved in the nuclear industry were being consulted in the course of the Government's review of the industry's structure, including those mentioned. The needs of the development areas were, of course, being taken into account. No decisions had yet been made.

Commonwealth preferences

Asked how he proposed to reconcile Great Britain's commitments under trade agreements with the Commonwealth Preference area with Great Britain's obligations under the Treaty of Accession to the European Communities, Mr. Noble said the Treaty of Accession required us to begin to implement the Common Agricultural Policy on February 1, 1973. 'As this step will conflict with certain of our commitments under the Trade Agreements which we have with some countries of the Commonwealth Preference Area, action to free us from those commitments by that date, which will in some cases include shortening the period of notice, is being taken with the Governments of the countries concerned,' he said.

Renewable energy sources

Mr. Emery, asked what research his Department was supporting into the development and utilisation of renewable sources of energy, said: 'The economics of wind energy, thermogradients, tidal power and solar energy do not appear to justify development of these areas at the present time although they are kept under review. Hydro-electric generation is already in use at several sites in the UK, and support for this will continue.'

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

August 9/10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Land, Winchester, Hants.

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Barford dumpers; agricultural tractors; concrete mixers; stacker trucks; surplus medical equipment; tyres and inner tubes; flexible metallic tubing; 25,000 gall. sectional water tank; air compressors; wooden and metal boxes; machine tools including milling and grinding machines; lathes; hand operated bending and forming machines; guillotines; drilling, buffing, shaping machines etc; miscellaneous furniture; clothing; scrap rags and canvas; and many other items of general surplus stores.

August 16, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Leeds Playhouse, Calverley Street, Leeds, Yorks.

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept L.), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH. (Tel: 0532 20898)

Fork lift trucks; lathes; planing, milling and grinding machines; presses; electric hoist; gravity roller conveyor; pallet transporter; degreasing plants; saws; portable crane; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical and wireless equipment; vehicle spares; tools kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; ironmongery; electric fires; lead acid batteries; tape recorders; 16 mm sound projectors; trolley jacks; charging sets; pneumatic equipment; binoculars etc; and a large assortment of surplus miscellaneous stores including, carpets; rugs; blankets; sheets; haversacks; greatcoats; battledress; denims; raincoats; boots; shoes; chairs; tables; wardrobes; chests of drawers; desks; beds; three-piece suites, etc.

August 24, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: TA / VR Centre, Meadowforth Road, Stirling.

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW. (Tel: 041-554 2447)

500 gall. trailer pumps; induction motors (3 phase); transformers; control panels; DC motors; alternators; rotary converters; portable welding set; portable air compressors; MT spares; 7kw 200 amp welding generators; fork lift trucks; metal and wooden containers; entrenching tools; wooden pallets; electric hoist (1 ton); 900 gall. power washing machine; blacksmiths hearth; surplus clothing; textiles; kitchenware; household furniture, etc.

August 30, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. OX6 7AL. (Tel: 08692 2073)

Clothing and textiles; greatcoats; battledress blouses and trousers; No. 2 dress trousers; kapok coats; raincoats; vests; drawers; ankle boots; mosquito nets; blankets; hessian; rags, etc; Furniture: chairs; tables; dressing chests; sideboards; wardrobes; lockers; kitchen equipment Vehicles and Machines: Land Rover; Commer 3 ton trucks; Morris J2 Minibus; Hillman Husky; Ford Zephyr saloon; Bedford ambulance; 10 ton trailers; pallet transporters; fork lift truck; industrial trucks; pedestal drilling machines; crankshaft grinders; lathes; grinding and lapping machine; bench drilling machine; milling machines; forming machine; box nailing machines; bench shearing machines; portable electric hammers; drills and grinding machines etc; Electrical Equipment: transformers; condensers; switches; chokes; cable; oscilloscopes; compressors; generators; 16 mm sound projectors; film screens; slide projectors; cameras; tape recorders; wrist watches; binoculars; compasses; miscellaneous vehicle spares; tyres; spanners; cross cut saws; grinding wheels; steel wire rope; wooden boxes; fire bricks; coal; coke and a large quantity of miscellaneous items.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender: Machine Tools

Autos; diesinkers; horizontal, vertical and jig borers; pillar and radial drills; horizontal, internal, surface and universal grinders; honing machines; capstan, turret and centre lathes; horizontal, universal and vertical millers; engravers; presses; saws; shapers; sheetmetal working machines etc.

Located at Branston, Staffs. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders 3416 and 3417 must be returned by 10 a.m. on August 24 and September 7, 1972 respectively.

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Anglo-Romanian trade — thriving and with growth potential

FROM the modest levels of five years ago Anglo/Romanian trade has developed into a healthy, thriving operation. The level of British exports of £9 million or £10 million per year, normal through the early and mid-60s, grew to over £31 million in 1968 and has been maintained at that level ever since—£29 million in 1969 and 1970 and £31.3 million in 1971. The figures for the first six months of this year, if continued, would show an end-of-1972 result of about £35 million. These figures reflect only visibles and take no account of earnings from licences, insurance, banking and other operations.

A sizeable bridgehead has therefore been established in the Romanian market and Romania currently ranks third after the Soviet Union and Poland among British markets in Communist countries, not excluding China. Looked at from the Romanian side, Britain ranks fourth among her hard currency trading partners after West Germany, France and Italy. This is no mean achievement in a market and a country where traditional links with Britain have been relatively few, Germany having been the historical economic partner and France the cultural and political one.

Although, however, British firms have done well and can take pride in the progress made, we cannot afford to rest on past achievements. The pressure for business in Romania is mounting. United States and Japanese firms, the former now backed by Export-Import Bank credits, are making their presence increasingly felt. German, French and Italian firms, not to mention Austrian, Belgian, Swiss, Swedish, Dutch, etc., are all staking their claims. If, therefore, we cannot expand from our bridgehead, it is unlikely that we shall be allowed to hold it. We risk seeing our position steadily eroded.

Mr. Ion Patan (left), Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade, with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, at the DTI headquarters recently. Mr. Patan was in Britain for the signing of long-term trade and co-operation agreements.

Providing the framework

The Romanian Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Ion Patan, on June 15 signed in London new long-term trade and co-operation agreements between the UK and Romania. Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, signed for the United Kingdom. Such agreements with Socialist countries cannot in themselves produce more trade. Unlike the agreements which Socialist countries sign with each other, our agreements cannot determine the level of trade to be achieved. They do, however, provide the framework within which business is conducted. They provide for the progressive liberalisation of trade and they carry major political and commercial importance as symbols of the determination of the two countries to develop their economic relations and to expand trade in both directions. The new agreements also envisage the setting up of a Joint Governmental Commission which will meet regularly to survey progress in our commercial relations and to look for solutions to the problems which are bound to arise from time to time.

I have referred to the satisfactory levels of trade already reached. But there is another side of the story. Whereas UK exports to Romania have made substantial progress, Romanian exports to the United Kingdom have not. These have declined in the last three years from £25 million in 1969 to £21 million in 1971 and though the figures so far for this year show some rise in Romanian exports, the imbalance of trade in favour of Britain is tending to widen.

The Romanian authorities continually point to this gap as a limiting factor. They say that without earning they cannot buy; also that some of their exports to the United Kingdom for which there is a ready market, notably textiles and certain agricultural and horticultural products, are limited by quota and that their agricultural exports, which constitute some 40 per cent of the total, are vulnerable to adjustment following British entry into the European Economic Community. Finally, they feel that Romania should enjoy the tariff advantages granted to developing countries under the Generalised Preference Scheme.

For some of these problems, solutions are under negotiation, for others we must await events. Favourable answers to these questions of trade policy cannot, however, produce complete solutions. These must ultimately lie in creating a greater demand for Romanian manufactured goods in the UK. This, in turn, is essentially something for the Romanian manufacturing and trade enterprises to achieve.

It has been done in Germany, where 1971 saw a remarkable

turn-round in West German/Romanian trade. Romania had been in deficit with West Germany for years. In 1971 she achieved a $25 million surplus. If this progress is continued, we can expect a resurgence of German competition, already severe but for the last two or three years held in check due to Romania's trading deficit.

But apart from Romania's own efforts, British firms can also assist in the process and improve their own position by looking more closely themselves at the possibilities of purchasing from Romania or of entering into co-operation or other agreements which will have the effect of securing Romanian sales in parallel with Romanian purchases.

The Romanian authorities themselves make no secret of the need to improve their marketing, particularly in the United Kingdom. But this will take time. Meanwhile, they are looking for other ways of increasing their ability to buy the equipment, know-how and technology which they require from us and our Western rivals. Chief among their ideas are the concepts of compensation, co-operation, and, most recently, joint ventures, terms which firms trading with Romania must already find very familiar. Although these three words each define a somewhat different commercial operation, they are all approaches to the same problem: how to earn the hard currency or to find a substitute for the hard currency which Romania requires if she is to obtain the equipment and know-how to develop her industries.

The Danubiana tyre factory at Bucharest, Romania, was built by a British consortium under Rustyfa. Here, an operator checks electrical ratings on a British console.

Profound transformation

Romania is in the second year of her Fifth Five Year Plan. Already the transformation brought about in her economy is profound. From an almost totally agricultural country with, by natural endowment, an oil industry, she has become a semi-industrialised country with every intention of becoming a fully industrialised one. Industrial growth at 10 per cent to 12 per cent per year, investment at 32 per cent of GNP, have already produced great changes and will produce more. A steel industry with an output of 10.5 million tons by 1976 (not far short of the *per capita* steel output of the UK) and the ability to produce a wide range of specialised steels, rapidly advancing petro-chemical industry, capability to produce heavy electrical equipment, machine tools, locomotives, cars, trucks, tractors, light aircraft, computers and an increasingly wide range of components, all this provides graphic evidence of progress.

Moreover, virtually all these industries are based on Western technology. Romania already does over 40 per cent of her trade with the non-Communist world and as her industry develops, so does her requirement for the specialised equipment and know-how which only the Western countries and Japan can provide. The opportunities for business are therefore already here and will continue to grow. The essential questions are what forms this business will take in the future and how it is to be financed.

The 1960s might be described as the period of orders for complete plant financed on long-term credit and paid for to a considerable extent by counter purchase or barter in a variety of goods and agricultural products. British firms obtained some notable contracts of this kind in the fields of civil aircraft, chemical, steel and tyre plant, and irrigation projects. The '70s will be a period of reduced buying of complete plant. Romania can now manufacture domestically much of the basic equipment which she needs. For example, the Minister of Agriculture recently stated that 80 per cent of the equipment for future irrigation projects would be produced in Romania and 70 per cent Romanian equipment is the normal target for new plant in most industries.

There are, of course, exceptions. But in general future opportunities will lie increasingly in the fields of advanced and sophisticated equipment which Romania still cannot produce; also know-how and technology may be as important as actual products. A complete list of opportunities would be beyond the scope of this article, but some or all of the following fields are promising: nuclear energy (isotopes, testing reactors, waste disposal—not, however, nuclear power stations), measuring and control equipment, computers and their related software and peripherals, advanced machine tools, telecommunications equipment, radar and navigating aids, scientific instruments, automotive components, packaging, shipbuilding and shipyard equipment, specialised presses, advanced food preserving and refrigerating equipment, specialised equipment for the chemical and steel industries.

The list could go on, but the above represents a fair sample. The individual contracts in this next period may be smaller, but if the Romanian economy continues to expand and diversify at anything like its present rate, there should be more of them. In addition, they may be easier to negotiate and finance than the very large contracts for complete plant which can take anything up to two years to settle, are expensive both in terms of outlay on tenders and design and also of management time, and in which long-term credit and complex compensation arrangements are also involved. The very successful French export effort in Romania of the past two years has largely been based on this new pattern of smaller but more specialised contracts.

Co-operation deals

Large-scale plant, of course, continues to feature in the Romanian development plans, but if Western firms are to participate in their construction it will in most cases be on a different basis to that of the past. The Romanians have seen the disadvantages of relying on simple purchases of plant and licences, unless they can obtain continuing access to Western know-how, technology and marketing techniques. They are, therefore, interested in establishing continuing relationships with the Western firms of their choice either through co-operation deals, in which the purchase of equipment is linked to the output of that equipment; or through investment by the Western partner either in currency or specialised equipment

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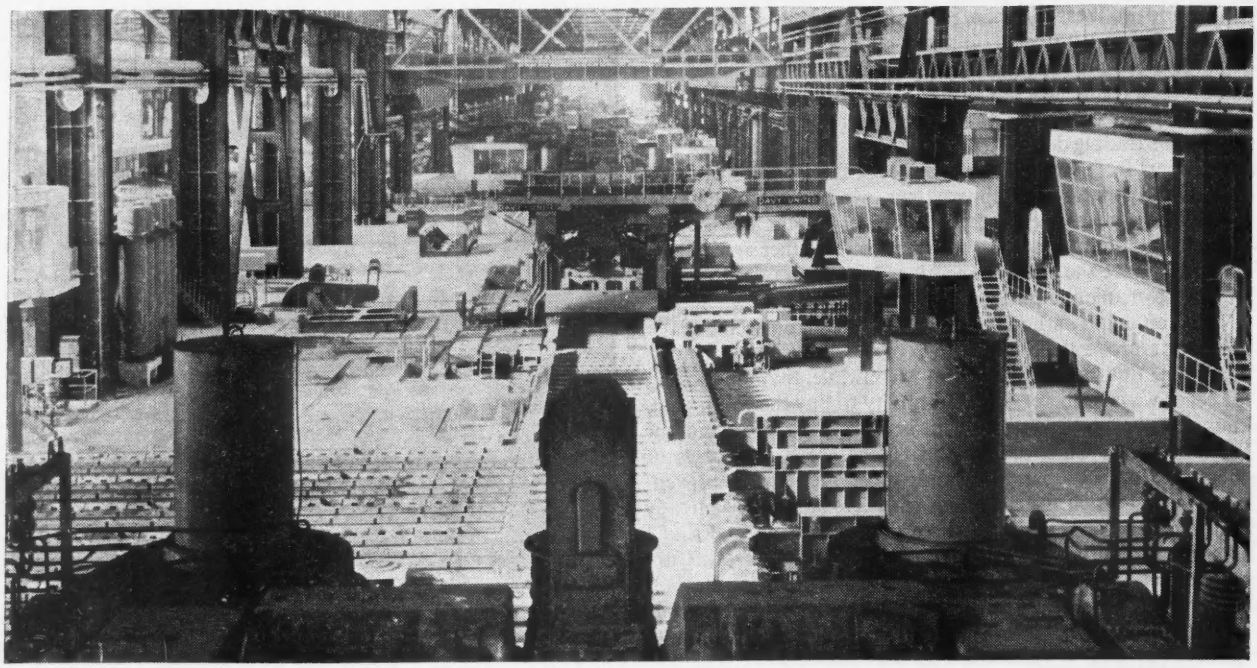


Davy United equipment is a feature of the heavy slabbing mill at Galati, Romania, part of a large steel works complex.

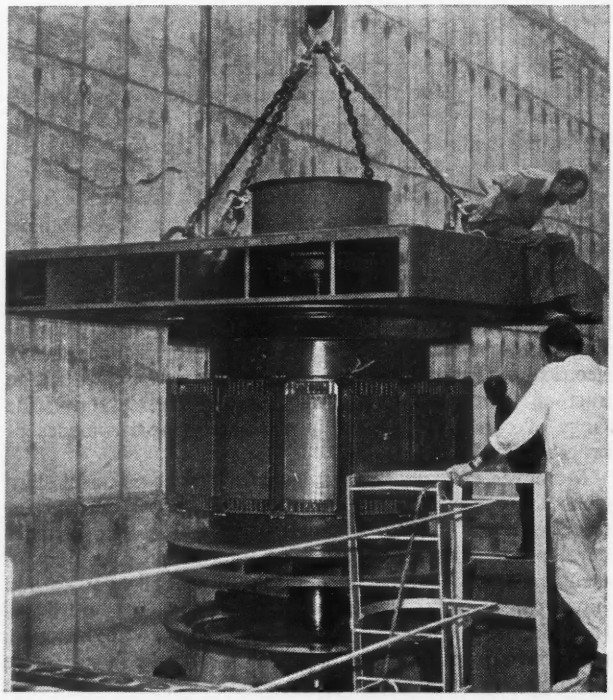
and know-how in production enterprises to be set up in Romania.

In the case of investment in joint ventures foreign participation up to 49 per cent of the capital involved has been legalised under the Foreign Trade Legislation of March 1971. A further avenue of business which the Romanians would like to explore is the possibility of co-operation with foreign firms in third markets, where Romanian access to certain 'difficult' markets, including the other socialist countries, could be coupled with the foreign partner's sales and marketing expertise to mount a more effective attack.

It has not proved easy to devise co-operation or joint venture agreements which are satisfactory to both parties. In the case of co-operation there are complex questions to be solved of production schedules, standards, specifications, production facilities and marketing. In the case of joint ventures, the most intractable problems arise from the difficulty of establishing satisfactory systems of costing given the lack of any relationship between sterling or other hard currency and the lei. But despite these difficulties, the essential fact is that both co-operation and joint ventures represent new ways of looking at business in Romania and they need to be examined if full advantage is to be taken of the commercial opportunities available in this country.

Romanians want to trade with Britain

It would be wrong to suggest that there are limitless possibilities for Anglo/Romanian trade. It would be equally wrong to suggest that Romania is an easy market for British firms. It requires patience, ingenuity and a strong constitution which will stand up to endless hours of negotiation. But there is business to be had. The Romanians want to buy from us; equally they want to sell to us. They have proved reliable trading partners who meet their obligations in full. They are sincere when they say that every pound of sterling they earn will be spent on purchases from Great Britain. They are also sincere when they say that they would like to see Britain equal



A British pump motor is assembled in the main pumping station at the far end of the dredged flood plain canal in the Sadova-Corabia region of Southern Romania. A British consortium, the Taylor Woodrow Irrigation Group—a member of which is Sigmund Palsometer Pumps Ltd.—has brought into operation, in co-operation with the Romanian Government, the first stage of a massive irrigation scheme which taps the waters of the Danube.

Germany, France and Italy as a main supplier. It may be asking too much to think that we can rival Germany in what has always been a traditional area of business for German firms. But there is no reason why we should not increase our share of the market by building on the base we have already constructed here.

TRADE INFORMATION

Tunisia and Yugoslavia

THE Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of June 30 to July 4 published details of trading arrangements for 1972 between Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Yugoslav exports to Tunisia will include livestock for slaughter, timber and various industrial goods, while Tunisian exports will include phosphates, citrus fruit and olive oil **EDB ext. 420/475**

Italy and Bulgaria

A PROTOCOL to the long-term trade agreement of 1970-74 between Italy and Bulgaria was signed in Rome on June 16. The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of July 5 published details of the protocol and set out particulars and amounts of the quotas to be exchanged between the two countries for 1972. The text of the protocol and commodity lists (in Italian) are available on application. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Anti-dumping application on imports of maleic anhydride

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 on maleic anhydride imported from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain. This application may be extended to include other countries exporting maleic anhydride to the UK at prices which appear to be dumped.

A statement of the applicants claim will be supplied to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information in strict confidence. Any representations in connection with this application other than from foreign suppliers with whom special arrangements will be made, should be submitted in writing not later than August 25, 1972. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making representations should stipulate any particular matters which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for copies of the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above should be sent in writing to Tariff Division, Room 323, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Dept. Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 17.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
13.01	Vallonia beard and cups	Vallonia beard	December 31, 1972	12452
29.44	Sodium 4-(2-[2-ethyl-5'-(tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-6-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethylpyran-2-yl)-3'-methylbitetrahydro-2-furyl-5-yl]-9-hydroxy-2,8-dimethyl-1,6-dioxaspiro[4,5]-decan-7-yl)-3-methoxy-2-methylvalerate	2-(-5-[5(3,5-dimethyl-6-hydroxy-6-6-hydroxymethyl-2-tetrahydropyranyl)-3-methyl-2-tetrahydrofuryl]-5-ethyl-2-tetrahydrofuryl)-9-hydroxy-beta-methoxy-alpha-,2,8-tetramethyl 1-1,6-dioxaspiro [4,5] decane--7-butyric acid	December 31, 1972	13908

Application for anti-dumping duty on imports of 2 ply galvanised steel barbed wire from Austria

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969, on 2 ply galvanised steel barbed wire imported from Austria.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than August 18, 1972. Such representations, in summarised form and without attribution to the source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 339, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

For RELIABLE TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL, COMMERCIAL and LEGAL

TRANSLATIONS

Contact:— Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE

2 Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

Application for anti-dumping duties on imports of confectionery machines from East Germany

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969, on imports of confectionery 'form cut and wrap' machines falling within the following description:

'Machinery originating in East Germany which forms a rope of warm pre-cooked confectionery or takes a preformed rope and cuts it into individual pieces which it then wraps.' It is understood that such machines are normally sold under the name 'Futurus.'

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to any interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence. Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than August 24, 1972. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed. Requests for the statement together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to the Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 322, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

ECGD backs caprolactam plant for Poland

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a financial guarantee covering a loan for the financing of a contract between Woodall-Duckham Ltd. and Polimex-Cekop, a Polish buying organisation, for the supply of technical information, plant, equipment and materials for a caprolactam plant to be constructed at Pulawy, Poland.

Under the terms of the contract, worth over £5 million, Woodall-Duckham will be responsible for engineering, supply of equipment and materials, and provision of technical assistance in respect of the plant. When commissioned in the summer of 1975 the new plant will be capable of producing 50,000 tons of caprolactam a year and will be a valuable addition to Poland's synthetic-fibre industry. The process technology for this project is being provided by Inventa A.G. of Switzerland, and Woodall-Duckham are also associating in this venture with Technipetrol S.p.A. of Rome.

The loan of £2.15 million to finance up to 85 per cent of the UK element of the contract is being made available to Bank Handlowy, Warsaw, by Kleinwort Benson Ltd. acting on behalf of Barclays Bank Ltd. and is repayable over a period of seven years with the first instalment due in December 1975.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

Irish Republic

FOOD REGULATIONS: The following Food Regulations have been approved by the Government of the Irish Republic and will come into operation on September 1, 1972:

Health (Colouring Matter in Food) Regulations, 1972 (Statutory Instrument No. 41 of 1972);

Health (Antioxidant in Food) Regulations, 1972 (S.I. No. 42 of 1972);

Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1972 (S.I. No. 43 of 1972);

Health (Arsenic and Lead in Food) Regulations, 1972 (S.I. No. 44 of 1972); and

Health (Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food) Regulations, 1972 (S.I. No. 45 of 1972).

Copies of these Regulations may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin at the following prices: Nos. 41 and 43 at 7½p each, Nos. 42 and 44 at 5p each and No. 45 at 4p. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Belgium

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES AND LEVIES—FURTHER INFORMATION: A notice in *Trade and Industry* of July 6 (page 23) announced that in accordance with EEC Regulation 1155/72 of June 2, all duties and levies on the import into Belgium of certain live animals and certain kinds of meat had been suspended from June 5. In accordance with EEC Regulations of June 20 and 30, the *Moniteur Belge* of July 12 has announced that the following import duty rates will apply to certain of the above items from July 3:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species:	
A	domestic:	
II	other than pure-bred for breeding purposes	
ex a	calves, other than those intended for fattening and weighing 80 kg or less	8%
b	not specified:	
1	Cows for immediate slaughter, the meat of which is intended for processing	6.5%
2	other:	
aa	not yet having second teeth and weighing 350 kg but not more than 450 kg for male animals; 320 kg but not more than 420 kg for female animals	8%
bb	not specified	8% (1)
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive fresh, chilled or frozen:	
A	Meat:	
II	of bovines:	
a	domestic (all subheadings)	10%

[1] No duty for young bulls weighing 220 kg but not more than 300 kg. intended for fattening under conditions and rules laid down by the competent authorities.

EDB ext. 288/7175/408/423

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY: It has been announced in the Yugoslavia *Official Gazette* No. 29 of June 8 that, with effect from June 9, the rates of import duty have been reduced on the following products:

22.09/90	Wine distillates	25%
25.23/10	Portland cement (ordinary)	10%
38.07/1	Turpentine oil	10%
38.08/1	Colophony	12%

EDB ext. 420/475

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—MARINE STEAM BOILERS: Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 21, 1970 (page 192) of approval under the Special System of Joint Assembly of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of marine steam boilers with a pressure of more than 38 kilograms/square centimetre of saturated steam or super-heated steam at any temperature and without a weight limit. The parts, components and auxiliary materials which may have to be imported for inclusion in Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 17, 1972 announced the extension of the validity of the pro-forma resolution until January 12, 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Officer J, Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: In the *State Gazette* of July 17 the Spanish authorities announced modifications affecting the following subheadings of the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty per cent
37.05	Plates, unperforated film and perforated film (other than cinematograph film) exposed and developed negatives or positives:	—
A	Screens for the graphic arts	5
B	Other	19
84.45.C.7	Centring machines	5
84.52-C	Accounting machines:	
1	Electronic	Nil
2	Other	13
90.28-C.3	Echo and supersonic sounders:	
a	Acoustic sounders	23.5
b	Ultrasonic sounders, specially made for marine, meteorological or fishing use	23.5
c	Other	5
92.12	Recording media etc.	
B	Recorded:	
2	Other	
a	Magnetic, with programmes or data for process with computers or in control systems	Nil
b	Other	29.5
28.18-A	This item will carry the following complementary note: Magnesium oxide is considered as being in granular form when at least 50 per cent of the product is retained by a 2 mm. mesh sieve. The apparent density will be determinated following the norms imposed by the Spanish Directorate General of Customs.	
49.06	The text of tariff heading 49.06 is modified as follows: Plans for architectural, for engineering and other plans and drawings for industrial, commercial or similar purposes obtained by hand or by photograph reproduction or sensitised paper; manuscripts and typescripts texts.	

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Israel

TARIFF REDUCTIONS: The list of items affected by tariff reductions, referred to in *Trade and Industry* of June 22, page 552, is as follows:

04.02.2000	05.07	07.02	07.03.1000	07.03.9900	07.04.4000
07.04.9000	08.03.2000	08.04.2000	08.05.1010	08.05.1090	08.10
08.11.9900	08.12.1010	08.12.2010	09.01.3000	09.02.1000	09.02.9910
10.06.9900	11.02.2031	11.02.2039	11.04	11.05	11.08.9990
13.02.1030	13.03.1051	13.03.1059	13.03.1091	13.03.2000	15.07.9910
15.08.9991	16.04.2099	17.02.2010	17.04.1000	17.04.2000	17.04.3000
17.04.4010	17.04.4090	17.04.5000	17.04.9900	17.05	18.05
18.06.1000	18.06.2000	18.06.3000	18.06.9900	19.05	
20.01.1000	20.01.9900	20.02.1000	20.02.4000	20.02.5000	20.02.9900
20.03	20.04.1000	20.04.9910	20.04.9990	20.05	20.06.1000
20.06.3000	20.06.4000	20.06.9900	20.07.1000	20.07.9920	20.07.9990
21.01.1000	21.01.2000	21.01.9900	21.02.1000	21.02.9900	21.03
21.04.9900	21.05.9900	21.06.1020	21.06.1030	21.06.1090	21.06.2000
21.07.3000	21.07.4000	21.07.5000	21.07.7000	22.03.1000	22.03.9900
22.09.1010	22.09.1090	22.10	23.07.3000	23.07.9910	25.01
25.10	25.15	25.16	25.20	27.10 6000	27.16
28.01.1000	28.01.3000	28.04.3010	28.06.1090	28.16.9900	28.17.1000
28.17.2000	28.29.2000	28.30.1000	28.31.1000	28.32.1000	28.33.1000
28.35.1000	28.37	28.38.2000	28.38.3000	28.38.4000	28.40.2000
28.42.1000	28.46.1000	28.47.1020	28.54	28.56.1000	29.02.1010
29.02.1020	29.02.1030	29.02.1040	29.05.1000	29.11.1000	29.14.3000
29.14.4000	29.14.5000	29.14.9910	29.16.3000	29.19.1000	29.19.2000
29.21.1000	29.24.2000	29.24.3000	29.25.3000	29.25.3100	29.25.3200
29.25.3300	29.34.9910	29.35.1000	29.35.2000	29.38.1031	29.38.1039
30.03.1000	30.03.1500	30.03.2000	30.03.2500	30.03.9910	30.03.9921
30.03.9929	30.03.9990	30.04.1000	30.04.2010	30.04.2090	30.04.3000
30.04.4000	30.04.5000	31.03	31.04.2090	31.04.9900	31.05.9900
32.09.1000	32.09.9910	32.09.9990	32.10	32.11	32.12
32.13.1000	32.13.9900	33.01.1000	33.04.1010	33.04.1090	33.05.1000
33.05.9900	33.06.1010	33.06.1020	33.06.1510	33.06.1591	33.06.1599
33.06.3000	33.06.4010	33.06.4090	33.06.6010	33.06.6090	33.06.6500
33.06.7010	33.06.7090	33.06.9900	34.01.2000	34.01.3000	34.01.9900
34.02.3000	34.02.9990	34.03.9910	34.04.1000	34.05.1000	34.06
35.01.9900	35.03.9900	35.05.9900	35.06	36.06.1000	36.06.9900
37.03.2000	37.03.9929	37.03.9991	37.05.3000	38.01.1000	38.11.1090
38.11.9910	38.11.9990	38.13.2000	38.19.1000	38.19.2090	38.19.2600
38.19.3810	38.19.4610	38.19.4620	39.19.6800	38.19.7000	38.19.7200
38.19.7400	38.19.8500	38.19.9929			
39.01.1053	39.01.1060	39.01.1070	39.01.1080	39.01.2000	39.01.2500
39.01.3000	39.01.3510	39.01.3520	39.01.3531	39.01.3539	39.01.3540
39.01.3551	39.01.3552	39.01.3561	39.01.3569	39.01.3599	39.01.4019
39.01.4040	39.01.7010	39.01.7099	39.01.7510	39.01.7590	39.02.1011
39.02.1031	39.02.1033	39.02.1036	39.02.1069	39.02.2000	39.02.2500
39.02.3000	39.02.4510	39.02.4599	39.02.5010	39.02.5040	39.02.5051
39.02.5059	39.02.5060	39.02.5071	39.02.5072	39.02.5081	39.02.5089

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

39.02.5099	39.02.5510	39.02.5530	39.02.5592	39.02.5593	39.02.5594
39.02.5595	39.02.9911	39.02.9912	39.02.9919	39.03.3010	39.03.3090
39.03.4010	39.03.4021	39.03.4029	39.03.4031	39.03.4032	39.03.9913
39.03.9920	39.03.9941	39.03.9949	39.05.1000	39.05.9910	39.06.3000
39.06.9910	39.07.1020	39.07.1310	39.07.1399	39.07.1410	39.07.1420
39.07.1430	39.07.1441	39.07.1449	39.07.1451	39.07.1452	39.07.1460
39.07.1471	39.07.1479	39.07.1489	39.07.5090	39.07.5200	39.07.5300
39.07.5400	39.07.5500	39.07.5621	39.07.5629	39.07.5700	39.07.5800
39.07.6000	39.07.6220	39.07.6310	39.07.7800	39.07.9920	39.07.9930
39.07.9941	39.07.9949	39.07.9960	39.07.9970		
40.06.2090	40.06.9900	40.08.2000	40.09	40.10.9990	40.11.1011
40.11.1090	40.11.3093	40.11.3099	40.11.4091	40.11.4099	40.12.9900
40.13.2091	40.13.2099	40.14.4010	40.14.4500	40.14.6000	40.14.8000
40.14.8100	40.14.9910	40.14.9991	40.15.9900	40.16	41.02.1099
41.02.9910	41.02.9991	41.02.9992	41.02.9999	41.03	41.04
41.05	41.08	41.10	42.01	42.02.1000	42.02.9920
42.03.1019	42.03.1090	42.03.9910	42.03.9920	42.04.2000	42.04.3000
42.05.1000	42.05.9000	43.02.2000	43.02.3000	43.02.4010	43.02.4020
43.02.4090	43.03.1010	43.03.1020	43.03.1090	43.03.9900	43.04
44.05.3600	44.14.9920	44.14.9990	44.18.1000	44.19	44.20
44.22.3000	44.22 9900	44.23.9900	44.24	44.25.2000	44.25.9900
44.26	44.27	44.28.9900	45 02	45.03.1000	45.03.9900
45.04.1000	45.04.9900	46.01.1000	46.01.9900	46.02.1000	46.02.2000
46.02.9900	46.03.1000	46.03.9900	48.01.2029	48.01.3010	48.01.3090
48.01.9912	48.01.9919	48.04	48.05.4000	48.06.9900	48.07.1500
48.07.2000	48.07.3000	48.07.7100	48.09.1000	48.09.9900	48.13.1000
48.13.2000	48.14	48.15.1500	48.15.9100	48.15.9910	48.17
48.18.9900	48.19.1000	48.19.2000	48.20.1000	48.21.1500	48.21.8000
48.21.9910	48.21.9920	48.21.9930			
50.07.1000	50.09.1000	50.09.9990	50.10.1000	50.10.9990	51.01.1020
51.01.2030	51.01.2092	51.02.1090	51.02.2090	51.02.3000	51.02.9911
51.03.1020	51.03.2010	51.03.2020	51.04.1000	51.04.9110	51.04.9120
51.04.9199	51.04.9910	51.04.9920	51.04.9999	52.01	52.02.1000
52.02.2000	52.02.9900	53.06	53.07	53.08	53.09
53.10	53.11	53.12.1000	53.12.9900	53.13.1000	53.13.9900
54.03.1000	54.04.1000	54.05	55.05.9900	55.06.9900	55.07.1000
55.07.9900	55.08	55.09.3000	55.09.9900	56.05.1020	56.05.1099
56.05.2030	56.05.2091	56.05.2092	56.05.2099	56.06.1020	56.06.1099
56.06.2030	56.06.2091	56.06.2092	56.06.2099	56.07.1010	56.07.1020
56.07.1099	56.07.2010	56.07.2020	56.07.2099	57.05	57.06
57.07.9900	57.08	57.10	58.01	58.02	58.03
58.04.3000	58.04.9900	58.05.2010	58.05.2020	58.05.2030	58.05.2099
58.06.1000	58.07.1010	58.07.1090	58.07.9900	58.08.9900	58.09.1031
58.09.1032	58.09.1039	58.09.9900	58.10.3010	58.10.3091	58.10.3099
59.01.1020	59.01.1090	59.02.1010	59.02.1090	59.02.9900	59.03.1010
59.03.1091	59.04.9900	59.05.9990	59.06.1000	59.06.9990	59.07.9910
59.08.3020	59.08.3090	59.09.3000	59.10	59.11.1100	59.11.99 [illegible]
59.11.9990	59.12.3020	59.12.3090	59.12.9910	59.13.1010	59.13.1020
59.13.1099	59.13.9900	59.14	59.15	59.17.2010	
60.01.1000	60.01.2010	60.01.2091	60.01.2099	60.01.9910	60.01.9920
60.01.9990	60.02	60.03.3000	60.03.9910	60.03.9990	60.04.1000
60.04.2000	60.04.3000	60.04.9900	60.05.1010	60.05.1090	60.05.9910
60.05.9990	60.06.1010	60.06.1020	60.06.1099	60.06.2000	60.06.3020
60.06.3030	60.06.3091	60.06.3099	60.06.4010	60.06.4090	61.01.9910
61.01.9990	61.02.1000	61.02.2000	61.02.9900	61.03.1000	61.03.2000
61.03.3000	61.03.9900	61.04.1000	61.04.2000	61.04.9900	61.05.1000
61.05.9900	61.06.1000	61.06.9900	61.07	61.09.1000	61.09.2090
61.09.3000	61.09.9900	61.10.1021	61.10.1022	61.10.1090	61.10.9900
62.01.1000	62.01.9900	62.02.1000	62.02.9900	62.03.2090	62.03.9990
62.04.9900	62.05.5000	62.05.9900	64.01.1000	64.01.2000	64.01.9900
64.02.9900	64.03	64.04	64.05.1000	64.05.2000	65.01
65.02	65.03	65.04.1000	65.04.9900	65.05	65.06.2000
65.06.3000	65.06.9900	66.01	67.01.1000	67.01.9900	67.02
67.04.1010	67.04.1090	67.05	68.02.9900	68.04.1000	68.04.9990
68.05.2000	68.06.9900	68.11.9900	68.12.1000	68.12.2000	68.12.9900
68.13.2000	68.13.4000	68.14.9900	68.16.1500	68.16.7500	69.01.9900
69.02.9900	69.03.9900	69.07	69.08	69.11	69.12
69.13					
70.04.2011	70.04.2019	70.04.2090	70.04.9911	70.04.9919	70.04.9999
70.05.1011	70.05.1019	70.05.1090	70.05.9911	70.05.9919	70.05.9999
70.06.9900	70.07.9900	70.08.9900	70.09.9910	70.09.9990	70.10.2090
70.10.3010	70.13	70.14.4000	70.14.9910	70.15.1000	70.17.1090
70.17.2000	70.18.1000	70.19.3000	70.19.9900	70.20.3010	70.20.3021
70.20.3029	70.20.3030	70.20.3500	70.21.9900	71.12.1090	71.13.9919
71.16.2510	71.16.2590	71.16.2600	73.07.9990	73.10.1019	73.10.1099

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ISRAEL
continued

73.10.2030	73.11.1011	73.11.1019	73.11.1020	73.12.4010	73.12.6000
73.12.9910	73.13.1000	73.13.9910	73.14.3019	73.15.1019	73.15.3010
73.15.4010	73.17	73.18.3010	73.18.4019	73.18.4029	73.18.5000
73.20.3000	73.20.4010	73.20.4099	73.20.5010	73.20.9999	73.23.1000
73.24.9911	73.24.9919	73.25.9910	73.26	73.27.2010	73.27.2020
73.27.2090	73.27.3000	73.27.4000	73.27.9900	73.28	73.29.9911
73.29.9912	73.29.9991	73.29.9992	73.31.2000	73.31.3000	73.31.9910
73.31.9990	73.32.1000	73.32.2000	73.32.9900	73.33.2000	73.34.1000
73.34.9900	73.35.1000	73.35.2000	73.35.9900	73.36.1011	73.36.1012
73.36.1090	73.36.9910	73.36.9990	73.37.1000	73.38.1010	73.38.1090
73.38.9910	73.38.9990	73.39.1000	73.39.9900	73.40.1020	73.40.1050
73.40.1090	73.40.4510	73.40.6011	73.40.8019	73.40.8090	73.40.9910
74.03.1190	74.03.9900	74.05.2010	74.07	74.08.9990	74.11.9900
74.12	74.14.1000	74.15.1000	74.17.1010	74.17.1021	74.17.1029
74.17.9900	74.18.1000	74.18.9900	74.19.3000	74.19.9990	75.06.1000
76.02.9900	76.03.3000	76.03.9900	76.04.1000	76.04.9900	76.06
76.07.9900	76.10.3000	76.10.5000	76.10.9900	76.13	76.14
76.15.1010	76.15.1090	76.15.9900	76.16.2500	76.16.3500	76.16.7000
76.16.7500	76.16.9900	78.01.1091	78.02.1000	78.05	78.06.2000
78.06.3000	78.06.9910	78.06.9999	79.04.1090	79.06.9990	
80.01.1020	80.02.1000	80.06.1000	80.06.9910	80.06.9999	82.01.9900
82.02.1000	82.02.2011	82.02.2019	82.02.2021	82.02.2031	82.02.2032
82.02.2033	82.02.2099	82.03.1010	82.03.1020	82.03.1031	82.04.1000
82.04.2510	82.04.2590	82.04.3210	82.04.3290	82.04.3300	82.05.3012
82.05.3039	82.05.3040	82.05.3050	82.05.3069	82.05.3070	82.05.3091
82.05.9919	82.05.9921	82.05.9922	82.05.9992	82.05.9993	82.05.9994
82.05.9995	82.07	82.08	82.09.2010	82.09.2090	82.09.9900
82.10.1000	82.10.9910	82.10.9990	82.11.2010	82.11.9900	82.12.9900
82.13.1090	82.14.1000	82.14.9900	82.15	83.01	83.02
83.03.1000	83.03.9900	83.04	83.05.1000	83.05.9900	83.06.9910
83.06.9990	83.07.2091	83.07.2099	83.09.1010	83.09.1090	83.09.2010
83.09.2090	83.09.3010	83.09.3090	83.09.9900	83.11.9900	83.12
83.13.3000	83.15.1010	83.15.1090	83.15.9990		
84.03.1011	84.03.2000	84.10.4041	84.10.4043	84.11.3012	84.11.3019
84.11.3094	84.11.3099	84.11.5011	84.11.5091	84.12.1010	84.12.1090
84.13.2000	84.14.1010	84.15.1011	84.15.1019	84.15.1020	84.15.2000
84.16.3019	84.16.3020	84.16.4010	84.17.3000	84.17.4500	84.17.5010
84.17.5090	84.17.6000	84.17.7090	84.17.8099	84.18.1011	84.18.9918
84.18.9919	84.18.9920	84.19.1000	84.19.2000	84.19.3000	84.19.4000
84.20.5020	84.20.5030	84.20.5049	84.20.5091	84.20.5099	84.20.9090
84.21.2031	84.21.2032	84.21.2033	84.21.2039	84.21.2090	84.21 5011
84.21.5019	84.21.5020	84.21.6900	84.21.7100	84.21.7210	84.21.7220
84.21.7311	84.21.7320	84.21.9920	84.21.9930	84.22.4010	84.22.4030
84.22.4091	84.22.5091	84.22.5099	84.22.6010	84.22.7000	84.22.8010
84.22.9920	84.23.1000	84.23.2000	84.30.1011	84.30.2030	84.34.3000
84.34.4000	84.34.5000	84.35.9921	84.40.1010	84.40.3013	84.40.3014
84.40.3015	84.40.4019	84.40.4020	84.40.9921	84.41.1021	84.41.1031
84.42.3000	84.45.2020	84.45.5090	84.45.6000	84.45.7000	84.46.2090
84.46.4000	84.47.2090	84.47.4000	84.47.9919	84.48.1030	84.48.1040
84.48.1050	84.48.2010	84.48.3020	84.48.3091	84.48.7000	84.50.1000
84.54.1000	84.54.2000	84.54.3010	84.54.3090	84.54.9900	84.56.1010
84.59.1011	84.59.1070	84.59.1219	84.59.1220	84.59.1580	84.59.1593
84.59.2010	84.59.2020	84.59.2030	84.59.9200	84.61.1000	84.61.2000
84.61.4099	84.63.2020	84.63.2092	84.63.2093	84.63.3091	84.63.5000
84.63.9990	84.64.9900	84.65.3000			
85.01.1079	85.01.1081	85.01.1082	85.01.1083	85.01.1084	85.01.1085
85.01.1086	85.01.1092	85.01.1099	85.01.2111	85.01.2112	85.01.2120
85.01.9910	85.01.9990	85.02.1090	85.02.2010	85.02.4000	85.02.6000
85.02.9900	85.03.1091	85.03.1099	85.03.2090	85.04.2010	85.04.2090
85.04.3011	85.04.3019	85.04.3020	85.04.3090	85.05.1000	85.05.2000
85.05.9910	85.06.1010	85.06.1020	85.06.2019	85.06.2021	85.06.2022
85.06.3000	85.06.9900	85.08.9910	85.08.9920	85.09.1010	85.09.1020
85.10.1000	85.10.2000	85.11.2099	85.11.8000	85.11.9190	85.12.1090
85.12.2000	85.12.3099	85.12.4010	85.12.4020	85.12.9910	85.12.9990
85.13.1060	85.13.1080	85.13.1090	85.14.2010	85.14.2090	85.14.9900
85.15.4011	85.15.4019	85.15.4021	85.15.4029	85.15.4031	85.15.4035
85.15.4039	85.15.4040	85.17.9900	85.18.1019	85.18.1029	85.20.1091
85.20.1099	85.20.2013	85.20.2019	85.20.2021	85.20.2022	85.20.2090
85.20.7090	85.21.3090	85.21.4000	85.21.5090	85.22.9900	85.23.3000
85.23.9919	85.24.9919	85.25.9900	85.26.9990	85.28.9900	
87.06.3000	87.06.5510	87.06.6000	87.06.6500	87.07.1018	87.09.3000
87.10.9900	87.12.1010	87.12.2030	87.12.2040	87.12.2051	87.12.2052
87.12.2053	87.12.2054	87.12.2055	87.12.2056	87.12.2057	87.12.2058
87.12.2061	87.12.2069	87.12.2090	87.13.9910	87.13.9920	87.14.2000
89.01.1000	89.01.2090				
90.01.2000	90.03.1020	90.03.1090	90.03.2000	90.04.1000	90.04.2000
90.04.9910	90.04.9990	90.09.1031	90.09.1032	90.12.9000	90.13.3010
90.15.1090	90.15.9900	90.16.1019	90.16.1021	90.16.1022	90.16.4041
90.16.4042	90.16.4043	90.16.4050	90.16.4060	90.16.4090	90.16.9900
90.17.2112	90.17.2119	90.17.2190	90.17.4000	90.18.7021	90.19.2020
90.22.3010	90.23.3000	90.23.9930	90.23.9991	90.24.1090	90.24.2031
90.25.2000	90.25.6000	90.26.1020	90.26.2110	90.26.2191	90.26.2192
90.27.7000	90.28.2590	90.28.4559	90.28.5050	90.28.6040	90.29.3000
90.29.6000	91.02	91.04.3000	91.04.9900	91.06.9900	91.07.9900
91.08.1000	91.08.9900	91.11.9910	91.11.9920	91.11.9990	92.02.1000
92.05.1000	92.06.2000	92.07.1000	92.08	92.10.2000	92.10.9900
92.12.1041	92.12.1042	92.12.1043	92.12.1051	92.12.1052	92.12.1053
93.05.2000	93.06.1010	94.01	94.03	94.04.2000	94.04.2510
94.04.2590	94.04.2610	94.04.2690	94.04.3010	94.04.3090	94.04.9910
96.02.1010	96.02.1099	96.02.9910	96.02.9990	96.03	96.04
96.05	97.01	97.02.1000	97.02.9900	97.03.1010	97.03.1090
97.03.3000	97.03.9900	97.04.1090	97.04.9900	97.05.9900	97.06.1000
97.06.2021	97.06.2029	97.06.2031	97.06.2039	97.06.2090	97.06.3010
97.06.3020	98.01.9910	98.02.1010	98.02.1090	98.02.2011	98.02.2019
98.02.2090	98.03.1010	98.03.1020	98.03.2010	98.03.2020	98.03.3000
98.05.4000	98.05.5000	98.05.6090	98.05.9900	98.07	98.08.1000
98.08.9910	98.08.9990	98.12	98.15.1000	98.15.2010	98.15.2090
98.16.9000					

British exporters with inquiries should give tariff item numbers or a description of the goods in which they are interested and should address the inquiries to Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 420/475

SURCHARGE: The Israeli authorities have ordered that the surcharge leviable on the following items be reduced to the rates shown below as from June 12.

Item no.	Description	New rate
ex 29.35 ex 29.37	Caprolactams for the manufacture of synthetic fibres and yarns	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
ex 39.01	Polymers of caprolactams used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres and yarns	as above
ex 39.02	Polymers and copolymers of acrylonitryl used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres and yarns	as above
51.01.1010	Synthetic, modified, yarn of man-made fibres (continuous)	as above
1090	Synthetic, other, yarn of man-made fibres (continuous)	
	Not exceeding 60 denier including those coiled on weaver's beams	IL4.45 per kg+10%+ IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
	Exceeding 60 but not 300 denier, coiled on a weaver's beam or yarn twisted more than 50 times per metre	as above
	Not exceeding 300 denier	IL2.45 per kg=5%+ IL0.55 of the value
	Exceeding 300 denier excluding yarn designed for the manufacture of firehose and used as such	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
51.03.1000 1090	Yarn of synthetic fibres	as above
53.02 53.03 53.04 53.05 53.09		as above
53.06 53.07 53.08 53.10		IL3.50 per kg+ IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
56.01.1000	Yarn of synthetic fibres—	
1010	Polyacrylonitryl	IL5.50 per kg+ IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
1090	Other	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
56.01.2000	Artificial fibres 58.50 mm or more in length	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
56.02.1000	Synthetic	
1011	Polyacrylonitryl	IL5.50 per kg + IL0.55 per every IL4.20 of the value
1019	Other	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
2000	Artificial	as above
56.03	Polyacrylonitryl	IL5.50 per kg + IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value
	Other	IL0.55 for every IL4.20 of the value

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Item no.	Description	New rate
56.04.1010	Synthetic, discontinuous	
1011	Polyacrylonitryl	IL.5.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
1019	Other	IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
1020	Artificial, discontinuous	as above
2000	Waste	as above
56.05.1000	Synthetic, discontinuous	
1091	Polyacrylonitryl	IL.5.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
1099	Other	IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
2091 } 2092 }	Artificial	IL.3.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
56.06.1000	Synthetic, discontinuous	
1091	Polyacrylonitryl	IL.5.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
1099	Other	IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
2091 } 2092 }		IL.3.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
58.07.1090	Chenille yarn and gimped yarn (other than 'lurex' and similar types of yarn)	IL.3.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
ex 59.01.1090	Upholstery or filling materials and products thereof made of polyacrylonitrylic substances	IL.5.50 per kg + IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
60.05.1090	Outer garments (other than bathing suits)	IL.0.55 for every IL.4.20 of the value
60.06.3030	Garments (other than bathing suits)—elasticated	as above
4010	Garments—rubberised	as above
61.01.9900	Men's and boys' outer garments (other than bathing suits)	as above
61.02.9900	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments (other than bathing suits, blouses and shirts)	as above

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Syrian Arab Republic

IMPORT REGULATIONS—Used engines: According to a French translation of Arrête 250, the Syrian authorities have announced that imports of used engines for tractors, motor vehicles, motorcycles, aircraft, boats, etc, falling within Syrian tariff number 84/6 a,b,c,d,e and f, have been suspended with effect from May 9, 1972. Goods covered by import licences issued before that date or for which Letters of Credit had been opened are not affected by the decree. **Industrial chemicals:** The import into Syria of essential industrial chemicals falling within Syrian tariff headings 27, 28 and 29 is now permitted from any country in the world.

EDB ext. 420/475

Libya

FRESH EGGS—IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Import Section of the General Department for Foreign Trade at the Libya Ministry of Economy has informed all Libyan importers of fresh eggs that they must in future observe the following regulations:

eggs must be stamped with the name of the exporting company and with the name of the country of origin

eggs must be stamped with the date of production.

With effect from July 16 no eggs will be cleared from the customs area unless these regulations are complied with. **EDB ext 420**

DRY BATTERIES: The Libyan Minister of Economy has announced that the ban on the importation of certain dry batteries has been lifted for a period of six months. The batteries concerned are 1.5 volt dry batteries with a length of 57 millimetres and a diameter of 32 millimetres. **EDB ext. 420**

COFFEE BEANS: The Libyan Ministry of Economy decision 21 of 1972 states that coffee beans whether roasted or unroasted are now subject to import licences issued by that Ministry. **EDB ext. 420**

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS: Libyan Ministry of Economy decree 61 of 1971, published in the *Official Gazette* of March 16, 1972, states that the import of the following goods is prohibited:

ready tea in cans

ready coffee in cans

mineral water.

(It is understood that as regards tea and coffee the prohibition refers only to liquid tea and coffee already prepared in containers but not to ordinary tea and coffee or the instant varieties.)

EDB ext. 420

Lebanon

AMENDMENT TO EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES: According to a French translation of a decision issued by the Lebanese customs authorities, the following products, when imported by charitable, educational, religious or similar organisations, are now excluded from exemption from customs duties:

Woollen blankets	Electrical refrigerators
Ceramic sanitary ware	Water taps
Insulated electrical wire and cable	Venetian blinds
Vegetable oils	Plastic pipes and tiles

EDB ext. 420/475

The Gambia

TARIFF CHANGES AND THE ABOLITION OF COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCES: In the Budget statement for 1972-73 it was announced that with effect from July 1 preferential rates of import duty on goods of Commonwealth origin are abolished. Increased rates of duty also effective from this date are as follows:

Whisky and gin	Dalasi 40.41 per gallon
Rum	Dalasi 36.62 per gallon
Brandy, liqueurs, etc.	Dalasi 39.63 per gallon
Wines, all present rates of duty increased by	Dalasi 0.25 per gallon
Vegetables and fruit (fresh and tinned)	25 per cent
Meat, eggs and chicken (fresh, frozen or preserved)	25 per cent
Jewellery, radiograms, tape-recorders	35 per cent
(The duty on transistor radios remains unchanged at 25 per cent)	

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

South Africa

IMPORT CONTROL—RELAXATIONS: The South African Government announced certain relaxations in import licensing on July 25. The main points are as follows:

1. Several items subjected to licensing in November 1971 have been restored to the Free List (Details not yet available).

2. Additional permit allocations have been announced to the following goods:

Pharmaceutical products, fungicides, pesticides, insecticides, paper and paperboard: manufacturers and merchants will be permitted to maintain stocks at the level of four months' normal requirements.

Textile piece goods for sale by merchants: a third permit issue of 10 per cent of 1969 imports will be made.

Wine and potable spirits: a third permit issue of 30 per cent of 1969 imports for whisky and 10 per cent of 1969 imports for all other types of alcoholic beverages will be made.

General merchandise: a third permit issue of 20 per cent of 1969 imports will be made.

Remaining items for which global import quotas were announced in November 1971 have been returned to automatic licensing.

3. The list of commodities which may only be imported made under specific permits will in large measure be retained.

The South African Government also state that they will keep the balance of payments position under constant and careful review, and will not hesitate to take timely corrective action if a change in the present favourable trend in the balance of payments should make this necessary. They emphasize their commitment to a policy of further promoting the country's industrial development on a

sound and lasting basis, providing, where justified, 'effective protection against foreign competition and more particularly foreign competition of a disruptive nature.'

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

IMPORTED LIQUOR: The South African *Government Gazette* of June 16 carries new regulations concerning the analysis of imported liquor and issue of Certificates of Removal in respect of imported liquor. These regulations apply to all imported liquors and are effective from December 1, 1972. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

WINE AND OTHER FERMENTED BEVERAGES AND SPIRITS: South Africa recently enacted legislation, effective from June 16, to make further provision for regulating the production, manufacture, sale and export of wine and spirits. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972: South Africa has recently enacted legislation to control the sale, manufacture and importation of foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants. This repeals and replaces the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act of 1929; proclamations, regulations, etc, under that Act will, however, continue in force as long as they are not inconsistent with the new provisions. The new provisions will be brought into effect in due course and notification will be published as received. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CONVERSION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM: South African *Government Gazette* notice R1194 of July 7, published further amendments to the Weights and Measures Regulations. These include the introduction of metric quantities for carbolic soap (pure) in bars or tablets, nutritive tonic drinks (solids), milk shake powders and coffee additives, frozen fish and frozen fish products, steel wool, tooth paste, all types of liquid sauces, herb sauces and mixed condiments. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 14.

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on colostomy, ileostomy, ureterostomy and ileal bladder appliances and parts thereof and on disposable or ileostomy drainage bags.

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 25 per cent, is made for parts of centrifuge washing machines and laundry washing machines with a dry mass loading capacity not exceeding 7 kg. The provision is made with retrospective effect from May 12, 1972. (BTN 84.18, 84.40). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Sri Lanka

IMPORT DUTY CHANGES: A number of alterations have been made to rates of duty on imports into the Republic of Sri Lanka. The goods affected fall within the following Brussels Nomenclature headings:

14.05	39.01	39.06	45.04	56.05	70.20	85.19
15.10	39.02	39.07	48.01	59.04	70.21	95.08
25.23	39.03	40.07	48.04	68.13	79.03	
27.14	39.05	40.14	48.07	70.07	79.06	

British exporters requiring details of these changes should specify the goods with which they are concerned and address their inquiries to Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

IMPORT LICENCE FORMS: The Sri Lanka Ministry of Industries has reported the loss of 100 import licence forms. The forms are in two sets, white and pink, and bear the serial numbers A049901 to A049950 and B059951 to B060000 respectively. The Ministry suspects that the forms have been stolen and has warned local banks and Government Departments to be on the lookout for them. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Khmer Republic

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Government of the Khmer Republic has announced changes to their import regulations. Details of some of the amendments are available

EDB ext. 420/475

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—MACHINE TOOLS: Wire-drawing machines of tariff items 84.45.011 and 84.45.019 were included in the Schedule to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of June 8, pages 444/5. These tariff items have not been referred to the Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and should be deleted accordingly. Ref. CRE 179/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
48.07.059	Paper and paperboard: Other—in sheets or rolls

Ref. CRE 3066/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.:

Tariff no.	Description
85.23	Insulated wire and cable

CRE ext. 2321

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON FIRE HOSE: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of fire hose (tariff item 59.15.000). The reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than August 22, 1972. Before that date, therefore, UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2140/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

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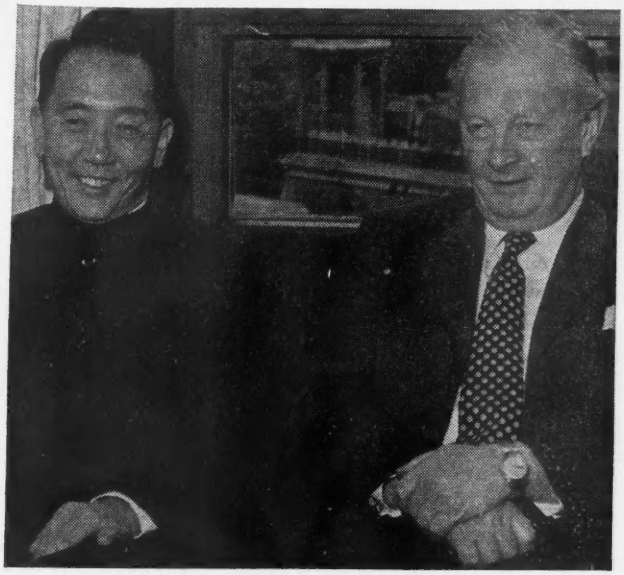

The new Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Sung Chih-kuang, with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The picture was taken at the Department of Trade and Industry during a courtesy call by the Ambassador last week.

United States

CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR: *Trade and Industry* of May 4 referred to a proposed amendment to the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear (Doc FF 3.71) so as to provide for a sampling plan. The proposal has now been adopted and came into effect on July 29. (FR 21.7.72) **EDB ext. 455/456**

EXPORT CONTROLS ON HIDES: The United States Bureau of International Commerce has imposed export controls on cattlehides. The export quotas are effective from July 16. Details are available. **CRE ext. 2647**

Colombia

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Decree 875 alters the rate of duty on the following tariff numbers in the Colombian tariff:

76.16.B.I.b 76.16.B.II 77.03 78.06.A 78.06.C 79.06.A.I 79.06.B 79.06.C 80.06.A.I 80.06.C 82.01 82.02.B.II 82.02.B.IV 82.04.A 82.04.B 82.04.D 82.04.E 82.04.F 82.04.G 82.04.H 82.04.R 82.04.T 82.08 82.09.A.I 82.09.A.II 82.10 82.11.C 82.11.D 82.13.B 82.13.C.I 82.13.C.II 82.13.C.III 82.13.D 82.14 83.01.B 83.01.C.I 83.01.C.II 83.01.D.II 83.02.A.I.d 83.07.D

Decree 946 alters the rate of duty on the following tariff numbers in the Colombian tariff:

83.02.A.II 83.02.B 83.02.C 83.04 83.05 83.06 83.07.A.II 83.07.A.III 83.07.C.I 83.07.C.II 83.09 83.10 83.12 83.13 83.14 84.08.B 84.08.C.III 84.11.D 84.13.B 84.15.A 84.15.E.II 84.15.E.III 84.20.A.I 84.20.A.II 84.26.A 84.33 84.47.A 84.60 85.20.A.III 85.21.A.I 90.03.A 90.03.C 90.04.B 92.01.A 92.01.B 92.12.B.III.a

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

PRIOR DEPOSITS: Resolution 42 of the Colombian Monetary Board amends the rate of prior deposit on the following item:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate *ad val* fob
84.17.D	Milk-processing and pasteurising equipment	1%

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

IMPORT LICENSING: Resolution 005 of the Colombian External Trade Board Office has removed the following goods from the Licence Free list and placed them on the Prior Import Licence list:

Tariff no.	Description
70.17.A.I	Cooling vessels up to 1 metre long, whether or not ground
70.17.A.II	Other ground laboratory glassware
73.15.K.I.a	Bars and rods and hollow mining drill steel, simply hot-rolled or extruded, of stainless steel
73.15.K.II.a	As 73.15.K.I.a, but of stainless steel simply forged
73.15.Y.I.a	Hoop and strip of hot rolled stainless steel
73.15.Y.II.a	Hoop and strip of cold-drawn or cold-rolled stainless steel
90.17.B.II	Dental equipment on its base and dental drill engines of all kinds; dentists' spittoons on a support

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Uruguay

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR PEDIGREE BREEDING STOCK: Uruguayan Decree 417/972, published on June 22, exempts certain pedigree breeding stock from all import charges for one year from the date of publication. The following goods are affected by the decree:

> All imports of pedigree cattle for stud purposes, both male and female of either beef or dairy breeds, also pedigree breeding sheep (male or female), pedigree breeding pigs (male or female), selected breeding poultry grandsire and dams (sexed day old chicks) and pedigree horses (male or female) for stud purposes.

Regulations covering importation procedure are stipulated in the decree, an unofficial translation of which is available on request.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Paraguay

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS AND PROHIBITIONS: Paraguyan Decree 26729 of June 21 allows for a 50 per cent reduction in the rate of import duty, complementary tax and exchange surcharge on all imports of raw materials and products for use in national industry. Paraguayan importers must submit applications to the Ministry of Finance for consideration before securing an order for the reduction of the duties. The decree also announces the prohibition of various goods unless covered by a waybill issued before June 21, 1972.

EDB est. 474/476/7312

IMPORT DUTIES AMENDED: Paraguyan Decree 26730 of June 21 alters rates of duties on various goods and establishes an exchange surcharge of 18 per cent *ad valorem* cif on these items. Imports must be made from the importer's own funds and authorised banks will not deal with requests for the sale of exchange to cover the value of these imports. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

A coach journey from Czechoslovakia was arranged recently by a British export company, GEC (Lamps & Lighting) Ltd., so that 26 lighting engineers could make one factory visit—to the Wembley lamp works of Osram-GEC. Keen interest was shown in the new 'Bantam' tungsten halogen floodlight. The visitors, who were led by Dr. Frantisek Turcani (second from right), were members of the Technical House, Bratislava.

STATISTICS

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.7	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	−41
2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	11	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.3	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	124	124.8	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	119	121 6	180	181	122	106.5	143	138 ††	160	126	149	−156	−122	−3	−29
1971 Nov		124.8				106.8									
Dec.		124.5				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8				107.0									
Feb		113.5				106.0									
Mar		126.6				106.6									
Apr		127.5				108.1									
May		131.2				108.5									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services) ‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students (x)	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,282	4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	744	129	23,711	207	197	979
1970 2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	198	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	100
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	283
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	836	118	23,598	213	202	354
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141.6	265.9	877	124		207	214	242
2nd qtr				136.2 p	143.4 p	272.0 p	838	133		215 p	218 p	30
1971 Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	134.2	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	135.6	141.2	265.2	872	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	134.8	141.6	265.8	872	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	886	126		202	221	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6	268.6	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2 p	143.4 p	271.5	828	134		211 p	218 p	
Jun		163.7	*6.1*	136.2 p	144.2 p	275.8 p	798	139		224 p	215 p	
Jul							803 p	140 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 15th June 1972
(x) This now excludes adult students

Electronic capital equipment in the first quarter of 1972

Output

PROVISIONAL figures issued by the Department of Trade and Industry show that output, in terms of current prices, of electronic capital equipment fell below that both of the preceding quarter (the fourth quarter of 1971) and of the corresponding period of the previous year (the first quarter of 1971).

Total output, which includes deliveries of equipment together with research and development, for the first quarter of 1972 amounted to £162 million, 3 per cent below the fourth quarter of 1971 total of £167 million, and 7 per cent below the first quarter of 1971 at £175 million.

A more detailed comparison between the first quarter figures of the last three years shows the changes that have occurred:

TOTAL OUTPUT OF ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million current prices

	1st quarter			Change 1971 on 1970		1972 on 1971	
	1970	1971	1972	£m	%	£m	%
Computers	46.3	49.9	34.4	+3.6	+ 8	−15.5	−31
Control equipment	18.3	20.9	22.3	+2.6	+14	+ 1.4	+ 7
Measuring instruments	11.5	11.7	12.1	+0.2	+ 2	+ 0.4	+ 3
Nucleonic instruments	1.4	1.5	2.7	+0.1	+ 7	+ 1.2	+80
Broadcasting equipment	3.2	2.8	3.0	−0.4	−12	+ 0.2	+ 7
Radar	17.7	18.3	16.8	+0.6	+ 3	− 1.5	− 8
Navigational aid equipment	12.5	13.5	11.5	+1.0	+ 8	− 2.0	−15
Radio communication equipment	19.5	19.4	20.6	−0.1	− 1	+ 1.2	+ 6
Other goods	14.8	13.6	13.6	−1.2	− 8	—	—
Other work	9.0	11.6	11.9	+2.6	+29	+ 0.3	+ 3
Total deliveries	154.3	163.2	148.9	+9.0	+6	−14.3	− 9
Research and development	13.5	11.6	13.3	−1.9	−14	+ 1.7	+15
Total output	167.8	174.9	162.2	+7.1	+ 4	−12.7	− 7

It is clear from this analysis that the poor performance of the sector in the first quarter of 1972 owed much to the fall in deliveries of computers. Another area where there was a fall in deliveries was radar and navigational aids.

The attached table provides detailed figures for total deliveries and exports for the most recent quarters. This shows that the fall in deliveries and total output in the first quarter of 1972 was attributable to a sharp decrease in exports from the high level in the fourth quarter of last year.

Exports

A feature of the electronic capital equipment sector is the large proportion of total deliveries which are exported. These built up to a peak of 40 per cent in 1970, since when they have declined to 37 per cent in 1971 and to 35 per cent in the first quarter of 1972, the same as for the corresponding period of 1971.

The table below gives the details, and it may be seen that the fall in export deliveries was almost entirely in computers and related equipment. DTI has commented elsewhere that the export orders on hand for computers should ensure an improvement in deliveries in due course.

Orders on hand

Orders on hand showed a substantial rise in the first quarter. Home orders showed a further increase and were back, at the end of March 1972, to their level of a year earlier. Export orders also showed a marked rise with orders for computers very buoyant; this could, however, be partly in consequence of the low export deliveries already referred to.

ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

£ million, current prices

	Home	Export	Total
December 31, 1967	319	157	476
December 31, 1968	360	176	536
December 31, 1969	394	225	619
December 31, 1970	380	201	581
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
March 31, 1971	393	200	593
June 30, 1971	374	198	572
September 30, 1971	364	242	606
December 31, 1971	371	227	598
March 31, 1972	393	255	648

Included in all the above are orders for computers which, at March 31, 1972, amounted to £241 million, of which £98 million were for the home market and £143 million for export.

Employment

At the end of the first quarter of 1972 those employed in the capital sector of the electronics industry numbered 141,000, of whom 47,000 were in the computer industry.

ELECTRONIC CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Deliveries, R & D and other work

£ million, current prices

	1969		1970		1971 p		1971 2nd quarter p		1971 3rd quarter p		1971 4th quarter p		1972 1st quarter p	
	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
1. Electronic computers and related equipment (a)	141.8	59.3	209.2	90.7	193.4	89.6	50.2	21.6	48.3	22.9	45.0	25.2	34.4	14.9
2. Industrial electronic control equipment	64.3	16.0	76.8	19.7	89.0	20.6	22.8	5.2	22.5	5.1	22.9	6.1	22.3	5.3
3. Electronic measuring and testing equipment	41.3	19.4	47.3	21.7	49.2	23.2	11.0	4.8	13.8	7.5	12.6	5.9	12.1	5.7
4. Nucleonic instruments and controls	5.0	1.3	5.2	1.4	7.8	3.2	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.2
5. Public broadcasting and ancillary equipment	17.1	7.4	12.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	2.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.0	1.7
6. Radar	44.9	26.3	63.3	32.2	66.2	27.6	20.9	9.1	12.4	4.3	14.6	6.6	16.8	6.6
7. Electronic navigational aid equipment	49.1	18.5	52.1	20.7	45.8	16.1	8.9	3.7	11.8	3.8	11.6	3.5	11.5	4.1
8. Radio communication equipment	57.9	26.4	73.5	40.3	68.0	26.9	14.2	4.7	15.5	6.2	18.9	7.2	20.6	7.9
9. Other electronic capital goods	38.5	11.9	49.3	16.2	51.7	16.3	12.4	4.8	13.8	3.7	11.9	3.8	13.6	3.4
10. Other work	30.2	3.8	34.5	2.6	47.8	4.8	12.5	1.0	12.0	1.2	11.6	1.6	11.9	1.7
Total deliveries	490.2	190.3	623.5	252.4	629.4	234.2	157.4	57.2	154.6	56.5	154.3	62.9	148.9	52.5
11. Research and Development	45.2	3.4	48.7	2.3	46.4	1.9	10.4	0.3	11.9	0.5	12.5	0.8	13.3	0.8
Total output	535.3	193.6	672.2	254.7	675.8	236.1	167.7	57.5	166.5	57.0	166.8	63.7	162.2	53.4
12. Sales to other UK electronics manufacturers	10.6	—	19.8	—	20.8	—	4.8	—	5.3	—	4.9	—	4.7	—

(a) Manufacturers' deliveries of British made equipment only (ie excludes factored goods).

NOTES: 1. Items 2, 3, 4 above are derived from the Electronic Capital Equipment inquiry plus estimates in respect of firms formerly responding to the Scientific and Industrial Instuments and Apparatus inquiry.
2. Item 10 covers the installation and field maintenance of capital equipment.
3. Item 11 refers only to contract R & D. It does not include 'in-house' R & D for firms' own products.
4. Item 12 is already included as part of the output of these other manufacturers in Total Output.

p provisional.

Vehicle production in June and the second quarter

PRODUCTION of road motor vehicles in the second quarter showed a general recovery compared with the first quarter of 1972, when output was more depressed by industrial disputes including the power emergency. Allowing for seasonal factors, production in the quarter was a little above the high average level in the second half of 1971, with deliveries to the home market equal to the record level in the fourth quarter. Output of commercial vehicles, though higher than in the first quarter of this year was still lower than the average rate during 1971.

Cars

In the five weeks ending July 1 recorded production of cars was at an average rate of 39,300 a week, 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1971. Loss of production from industrial disputes was probably about the same as in May and slightly less than a year earlier. In the second quarter as a whole, car production (seasonally adjusted, see Table 2) was 4 per cent higher than in the first quarter (8 per cent higher for the home market and 2 per cent lower for export).

Comparing production figures for half years, which reduces the effects of distortions owing to strikes in 1971 and 1972, recorded car production in the first six months of this year was at an average rate of 38,200 a week, 10 per cent higher than the corresponding half of 1971; production for the home market was 34 per cent higher but production for export was 18 per cent lower.

Commercial vehicles

In the five weeks of June 1972 the average rate of production of commercial vehicles was 8,300 a week, 16 per cent lower than in June 1971. Production for the home market was 9 per cent lower

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1971 1st quarter	72	62	134	19.1	14.8	33.9
2nd quarter	79	62	141	24.1	17.0	41.1
3rd quarter	87	58	145	22.4	16.7	39.1
4th quarter	104	56	160	23.8	14.1	37.9
1972 1st quarter	97	51	148	19.8	9.6	29.4
2nd quarter	104	50	154	22.3	12.3	34.6
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1971 January	89	72	161	24.1	19.4	43 5
February	70	63	133	18.1	13.2	31.3
March	58	52	110	15.1	11.9	27.0
April	75	65	140	22.8	17.3	40.1
May	84	63	147	25.8	17 6	43.4
June	78	58	136	23.7	16.1	39.8
July	76	49	125	22.3	15.0	37.3
August	96	67	163	23.3	20 1	43.4
September	90	57	147	21.5	15.0	36 5
October	98	60	158	23 8	14.6	38.4
November	99	54	153	23 9	13.8	37.7
December	114	55	169	23.8	13.9	37.7
1972 January	94	51	145	21.7	9.8	31.5
February	86	46	132	17.3	8.0	25.3
March	110	56	166	20.3	11.1	31.4
April	93	52	145	20.6	11.7	32.3
May	112	52	164	24.5	13.4	37.9
June	108	45	153	21.8	11.9	33.7
Average of:						
Jan.-March	97	51	148	19.8	9.6	29.4
April-June 1972	104	50	154	22.3	12.3	34.6
Percentage change	+8	−2	+4	+13	+28	+18

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
		For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972									
1971 1st quarter	13	229,549	202,868	432,417	33,263	61,362	48,325	109,687	8,437
2nd quarter	13	262,133	207,999	470,132	36,164	78,247	55,252	133,499	10,269
3rd quarter	13	220,983	142,875	363,858	27,989	56,696	40,362	97,058	7,466
4th quarter	13	314,797	160,736	475,533	36,579	71,973	43,989	115,962	8,920
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13	346,472	167,594	514,066	39,504	72,186	39,573	111,759	8,597
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1971 January	4	88,238	67,956	156,194	39,048	24,143	18,882	43,025	10,756
February	4	67,660	66,545	134,205	33,551	17,975	13,999	31,974	7,994
March	5	73,651	68,367	142,018	28,403	19,244	15,444	34,688	6,938
April	4	73,283	64,880	138,163	34,541	22,147	17,018	39,165	9,791
May	4	88,407	67,827	156,234	39,059	26,295	18,499	44,794	11,199
June	5	100,443	75,292	175,735	35,147	29,805	19,735	49,540	9,908
July	4	51,379	34,364	85,743	21,436	15,864	11,623	27,487	6,872
August	4	69,418	49,437	118,855	29,714	15,927	12,359	28,286	7,072
September	5	100,186	59,074	159,260	31,852	24,905	16,380	41,285	8,257
October	4	98,468	52,145	150,613	37,653	23,382	14,461	37,843	9,461
November	4	95,276	50,140	145,416	36,354	23,010	14,220	37,230	9,308
December	5	121,053	58,451	179,504	35,900	25,581	15,308	40,889	8,178
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,258	11,469	31,727	7,932
May	4	116,373	55,935	172,308	43,077	24,726	13,843	38,569	9,642
June	5	137,851	58,820	196,671	39,334	27,202	14,261	41,463	8,293
July	4								
August	4								
September	5								
October	4								
November	4								
December	5								

than in June 1971 and production for export was 28 per cent lower.

In seasonally adjusted terms, commercial vehicles production in the second quarter of 1972 was 18 per cent higher than in the first quarter (13 per cent higher for the home market and 28 per cent for export).

In the first half of 1972, the average rate of recorded commercial vehicles production was 8,000, 15 per cent lower than the rate for the first half of 1971; production for the home market was 3 per cent lower, and production for export 31 per cent lower.

Notes

Table 1. Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

Table 2. The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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- Hats, caps and millinery for first quarter
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Quarterly at 50p a year post free:
- Domestic passenger traffic for Year 1971

Miscellaneous series

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Acquisitions and mergers of companies for second quarter

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on July 27, on page 185.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for May 1972 is 159. This is 6 points higher than the index for April 1972 and 2 points lower than for May 1971.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on May 1971 shown in brackets are: Textiles 234 (+1 points), clothing 130 (−10) engineering and metals 108(−9), food, drink and tobacco 125 (−7), timber and furniture 142 (+3), mineral products 165 (−18), other manufacturing industries 226 (−2), gas, electricity and water 187 (+24).

BOOSEY & HAWKES LIMITED

1971
THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

Music Publishers, Musical Instrument Manufacturers and Distributors

Extract from Report and Accounts 1971

	1971	1970
	£	£
GROUP NET PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	422,321	468,336
DIVIDENDS—Preference	20,071	20,109
—Ordinary	183,125	170,043
RETAINED	176,751	288,021

Group profits for 1971 have not continued the trend of record profits achieved annually over the previous ten years. This is the result of difficulties in certain of our world markets, which are receiving our close attention, and your directors hope and expect that the profit reduction is only temporary. Results were also affected by exchange adjustments arising out of currency revaluations. However, the directors recommend an increased final dividend of 19 per cent making 28 per cent for the year (1970—26 per cent). A 1-for-2 bonus issue is also proposed.

The music publishing division increased its sales and also benefited from higher royalty revenue. Sales of musical instruments were satisfactory and the demand for Hammond organs continues to be strong.

The directors are hopeful that for 1972 they will be able to maintain both profits and dividends, adjusted by the proposed bonus issue, at the 1971 level.

Thanks are expressed to employees throughout the group.

TEXTILES

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

IN the three months ended May 1972 net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in the three months ended February 1972: deliveries were 3 per cent higher. Order books at the end of May were at the same level as at the end of February.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
1971	184		120		116	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971 1st quarter	153	169	118	121	119	115
2nd quarter	184	178	130	123	113	118
3rd quarter	161	171	102	112	115	115
4th quarter	184	184	131	124	118	117
1972 1st quarter	169	182	111	114	119	115
1971 April	152	167	114	118	115	121
May	182	179	165	146	116	125
June	184	178	111	106	107	108
July	174	173	94	106	111	115
August	160	161	81	99	104	117
September	161	171	132	130	130	114
October	167	173	143	124	133	120
November	185	178	153	124	124	116
December	184	184	96	124	99	115
1972 January	179	179	102	115	110	122
February	173	180	109	112	118	110
March	169	182	122	115	128	112
April	174	184	131	134	122	130
May p	183	180	128	110	113	117

TEXTILES

Cotton industry production

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in May 1972 was 2 per cent less than in May 1971.

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January—May 1972 the amount of cloth woven was 8 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn fell by 15 per cent and doubled yarn by 20 per cent.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1971 January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.2	13.0	10.7
April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	11.1	9.3
May	6.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	12.7	11.1
June*	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.8	11.7	9.7
July	4.8	2.9	3.4		3.3	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.6	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3
December*	4.5	2.9	2.9		3.9	10.6	9.3
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Not available.

GREECE

ECONOMIKOS TACHYDROMOS

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Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in May 1972 was 4 per cent less than in May 1971.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-May 1972 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 8 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1971; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 6 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 6 per cent more and that of man-made fibre tops 32 per cent more.

OUTPUT OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
4th quarter	36.0	16.5	11.2	33.2	23.9	29.6	25.9	9.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	9.1	2.9
May	13.1	6.1	3.2	11.9	7.9	11.9	8.3	2.1
June	12.1	5.4	2.8	11.5	8.2	11.2	8.1	2.5
July	10.2	5.4	3.0	8.5	7.1	9.9	7.5	2.5
August	8.9	4.1	2.3	8.4	6.3	9.4	6.5	3.0
September	11.3	5.5	3.1	10.3	8.2	10.1	8.5	2.6
October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2
December	12.0	5.7	3.9	11.2	7.4	9.4	8.5	3.1
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In May deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

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TEXTILES

Orders and deliveries

In the three months ended May 1972 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been at the same level as in the three months ended February 1972 with deliveries 10 per cent more. Orders-on-hand at the end of May were 2 per cent lower than at the end of February. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		113		113	
1970	125		112		114	
1971	126		113		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	115
1971 1st quarter	123	118	113	106	114	113
2nd quarter	126	124	115	116	112	110
3rd quarter	117	120	95	110	104	114
4th quarter	126	126	129	120	120	114
1972 1st quarter	132	125	117	110	110	111
1971 April	125	122	112	114	106	102
May	126	123	120	122	119	118
June	126	124	113	113	111	109
July	119	119	76	101	98	115
August	118	120	94	118	99	115
September	117	120	115	110	116	112
October	118	119	129	116	125	117
November	120	118	133	110	127	116
December	126	126	126	135	108	108
1972 January p	129	126	121	119	111	118
February p	129	125	103	97	104	101
March p	132	125	126	114	116	115
April p	129	123	110	112	117	120
May p	129	123	123	126	122	124

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

COMPANIES

New registrations in Northern Ireland

In the month of June 1972 170 private companies with a total nominal capital of £280,500 were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-June 310 companies with a total nominal capital of just under £1,445,000 were registered as compared with 165 with a total nominal capital of just under £1,276,000 registered in the same period in 1971.

Faster output figures

A note, published in the July issue of *Economic Trends* (HM Stationery Office 63p.), describes a new series of preliminary quarterly estimates of output of the whole economy. (The index of industrial production covers only 44 per cent of the economy.)

The Central Statistical Office states that, up to now, this output measure of gross domestic product has first been published together with the expenditure and income estimates of gdp about 12 weeks after the quarter to when they refer. These three measures are also averaged to form the compromise estimate of gdp, usually taken to be the definitive measure. In future, preliminary estimates of the output measure alone will be published about seven weeks after the end of the quarter, starting on August 21 with figures for the second quarter, 1972.

The sequence of publication will be therefore:

i. Index of industrial production for last month of quarter—about six weeks after the quarter.

ii. Preliminary estimates of consumers' expenditure—about six weeks after the quarter.

iii. Preliminary estimates of gdp (output)—about seven weeks after the quarter.

iv. Provisional estimates of gdp (expenditure, income and output)—about 12 weeks after the quarter.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, July 28, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Nightcomers	BR/E 36320/30/7/77	96	July 24	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Motion Picture and Theatrical Investments Ltd.
The Troublesome Double	BR/E 36321/30/7/77	57	July 25	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Interfilm (London) Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Pied Piper	BR/E 36327/30/7/77	90	July 27	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Goodtimes Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2251	BR/E 36201/30/7/77	7	July 28	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2251A	BR/E 36202/30/7/77	7	July 28	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Hamlet	F 36322	180	July 25	The Classic Cinemas Ltd.	Warner Bros.
Conquest of the Planet of the Apes	F 36323	85	July 25	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Apjac Productions Inc. and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
The Concert for Bangladesh	F 36324	99	July 25	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	The Apple Organisation
Love	F 36325	92	July 26	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Mafilm Studio 1, Budapest
The Line No. 2 (La Linea No. 2)	F 36326	5	July 26	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Frame S.R.I. and S.A.C.I.S., Rome

Amendments to the Register:

The title of the film 'What a Man!' (F 4908) registered on January 28, 1942, has been amended to 'Never Give a Sucker an Even Break', and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Rank Film Distributors Limited.

The title of the film 'The Bank Detective' (F 3874) registered on March 11, 1941, has been amended to 'The Bank Dick' and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Rank Film Distributors Limited.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	April 6 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	June 22 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 22 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	March 9 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	July 13 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	July 13 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	June 15 1972
Companies:	
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new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	July 27 1972
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers, UK market (Q)	July 13 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct 7 1971
ECGD business (Q)	April 6 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	This week
Engineering industries, orders and deliveries (M)	May 11 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	July 13 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	July 20 1972
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registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
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household consumption (Q)	March 23 1972
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industrial countries' trade and production (Q)	May 25 1972
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hosiery production (M)	June 29 1972
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orders and deliveries (M)	This week
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Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	July 20 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 6 1972
Business Monitor titles	July 27 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 15 1972
ECGD local offices	July 27 1972
Guide to DTI	July 6 1972
Index Jan-March 1971	May 26 1971
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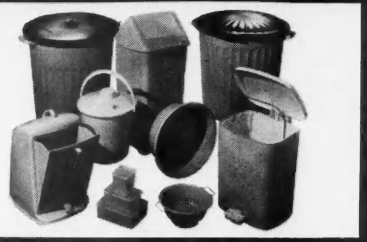

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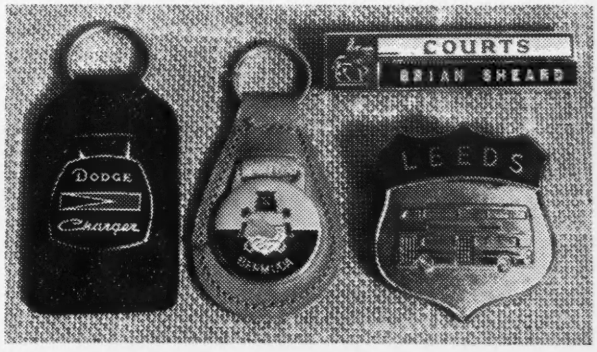

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